ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALANDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 15th October 1839.

SHOTTON AND CO'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2½ two and one third per cent, will be paid at my Office, on and after Monday, the 21st of October, between the hours of eleven and three.

S. D. MURRAY,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.
Rampart Row 11th October, 1839.

THIS DAY Tuesday the 15th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Fancy Tamboured Muslin Gowns and Aprons, an Invoice of Confectionery consisting of Peppermint and Ginger Lozenges, Liquorice, Scotch Carraways &c. Black Beaver Hats, Cotton Stockings, Fancy colored Socks, a large quantity of Malay Knives, Glass Burners, Hock Glasses, Dutch Quills, China Copper Scales, Handsome Argaund Lamps; a large Musical Box in excellent order, plays six tunes, &c.—Bombay, 15th October 1839.

THIS DAY Tuesday the 15th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Guns, by "*Williams and Powell,*" viz :—

One small Rifle, with back action lock, loads at the breach.
Two double barrell Guns with back action, do.
Two do. do. do. with bar locks.
Two do. do. Rifles 1¼ Ounce.
Three pairs of Pistols, with back action locks.
} In Cases Complete.

Also 6 Double Barrell Guns, 6 Single Barrell ditto, 2 Rifles, 3 Pairs Holster Pistols, 2 Pairs Pocket do. a quantity of Patent Copper Powder Flasks, Patent shot Belts, and Copper Percussion Caps.—15th October, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. Have for Sale on Commission a case of Choice Shells.

PRICE RUPEES 300.
Bombay 15th October; 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have just received and exposed for sale in the finest possible condition the undermentioned, viz. Bloom Raisins in Boxes, Turkey Figs in six lb. Canisters, Normandy Pippins in Baskets.

ALSO.

Scotch Haggis in 2lb. Canisters, Fresh Haddocks in do. Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2lb. Canisters, Fresh Herrings in 2lb. Canisters from the Frith of Forth, Canisters of Fresh Oysters in ½lb. do. Red Herrings in Canisters, Assorted Pickles, Mustard &c. &c. —Bombay, 15th October, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have just cut a Gruyere Cheese, which they are retailing at Rupess 1¾ per lb. —Bombay, 15th Oct. 1839.

ON Wednesday next, the 16th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will submit to Public Sale, a large assortment of bleached and unbleached Long Cloths, Madapollams, and Jacconets, Blankets, Colored Cotton Socks; an Invoice of newly imported Bunting of Blue, white, Yellow and Red, Tooth Brushes, Walking Sticks, "*Burton*" Gunpowder in Canister, sold merely on account of the labels having been eaten by ants; Carriage Harness; Coral Necklaces; an Invoice of English Toys; Rich Cashmere Shawls, an Invoice of English Bijouterie consisting of Shepherds, Dogs, Highlanders, Flower Stands, Baskets, Inkstands, Jugs and basons &c. &c. An Invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of Liquor, Pickle and Cruet Frames, handsome Bread Baskets, Chamber Candlesticks, Italian Lamps, Double and Single branch Wall shades, &c. &c. Knives, Books, Furniture, and a variety of other Articles, an Invoice of Lace &c. consisting of Thread, Cotton, and fancy Laces for Edgings and letting in, Blond, Lace, Net, Scarfs, Infant Caps, Bobbin, Net &c.

TO BE SOLD.

A Handsome Grey Mare, standing nearly 5 hands high; got by Harlequin, out of Dradoo, a half bred Arab and Kattywar Mare, is a capital riding horse, and has been often ridden by a lady, is parted with only because the owner is leaving India. Price 800 Rs.

Also, a Buggy Horse and Harness, for particulars

Apply to ROBERT FRITH AND Co.—15th October, 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy. W, W. BECK.
Apollo House, 15th October 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 15th October 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3282.

ESPLANADE BUNGALOW.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, about the end of this month, a Bungalow, with out-Houses, situate on the Esplanade, next to *Mr. Willoughby's*, for further Particulars apply to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*—Bombay, 15th October, 1839.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.* the following Wines, viz :—

Madeira, in Wood, from *Keirs and Co.*, at Rs. 550 per Pipe, Rs. 275 per Hhd.
Sherry in ditto, from *R. Bowman*, at 350 per Hhd.
Ditto in ditto, from *Duff, Legh and Bellarny*, Rs. 350 per Hhd.
Ditto, in bottle from *Hope, Bruce and Co.*, of Leith, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Ditto ditto from *Escombe and Sidebotham*, Rs. 16 per ditto.
Champagne ditto ditto do. 40 and 36 per do.
Claret ditto ditto do. 20 per ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Destornels Cos. Rs. 25 and 24 per dozen.
Ditto ditto ditto La Rose, from *C. Thomson*, Rs. 14 per ditto.
Sauterne ditto ditto from ditto, Rs. 12 per do.—Bombay, 15th October, 1839.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18
ALSO		
Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18
per Pint	,,	10
AND		
Brown Sherry, in Quarts	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 15th, Oct. 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

Wines received from Messrs. Hemery Brothers of Jersey, 3 dozen and 6 dozen Cases.

Claret, Lafitte, Vint. 1834	@ Rs	20	Dozen.
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim, Vint. 1825	,, ,,	20 ,,	,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of Ai 1834	,, ,,	35 ,,	,,
Champaign, Cognac Brandy, Pale.	,, ,,	15 ,,	,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy	,, ,,	15 ,,	,,

Ditto Do. from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher, and Co. of London, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Sparkling Champaign	@ Rs	35	Dozen.
Claret, St. Julian, 1834	,, ,,	18 ,,	,,
Claret, St. Estephe, 1834	,, ,,	16 ,,	,,

Also, in 3 doz. and 6 dozen Cases.
Pale Sherry, of superior quality, *received from Mr. J. W. Bridges, London, and Selected by Captain Grindlay* @ Rs 18 Dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE Is hereby given, that *Rabea Beebe, Daughter of Abdul Cader Anjieker*, and the widow of *Shaik Husson* bin *Noordeen Nalcanday*, of Bombay *Mahomedan*, deceased, hath contracted to sell to *Shaik Ebrahim* bin *Mahomed Uckram* of the same place, *Mahomedan*, Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, Assessed No. 1042, near the House of *Dadoo Meya Fussaty*. All persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to *Messrs Morgan* and *Armitage*, Solicitors for the said purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be precluded therefrom—Dated this 12th day of October, 1839.

اشتهار

منجي كي رهني والي بهوا بع بي بي عبد القادر انجهر كركي سے تي ومرحوم شيخ حسن بن نور الدين نالكهاندے كي جورو نے منجي كا رهني والا شيخ ابراهيم بن محمد اكرم كے ساتهه قرار كياهي بيچتا دينے كا ايك گهر مع زمين وكهربا هر كو تهه دو مهان فساتے كے پاس هي اس گهر پر نمبر ۲۴۱۰ هي اسي گهر پر كسيكا دعوي قرض يا رهن يا ورثه يا غير از اسكے هووے تو اجسے چوده دن كي مدت مين مسبس مارگن وارمیتج خبردار كے وكيل كو ظاهر كرنا بعد مدے دعو ناقبول هويگا

۱۲ اكتوبر ۱۸۳۹

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday, October 12th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a fair enquiry during the week and in some instances rather lower prices have been accepted. The quantity in Market is now considerably reduced and the arrivals as yet have been small. We note the following purchases from our returns vizt.

490 Bales Surat @ Rs 125 ₹ Cdy.
3000 Docras Bharsee, without selection, for the China market @ " 114½ ₹ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Is quite neglected, and without enquiry. Holders are shipping off small quantities to the Eastward.—There were 10,947 chests of the supply of 1838 | 39 in the warehouses on the 9th instant.

GINGER (*Malabar*).—Some small parcels have been purchased during the week at Rs 25½ to Rs 26 ₹ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Considerable arrivals have taken place during the week, and symptoms of a decline are again becoming manifest, purchasers being unwilling to give the late high price demanded.

WOOL.—This commodity still remains in great favor, and the better sorts are eagerly purchased as they arrive at the extreme prices of Rs 147 to Rs 148 ₹ Candy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The market is shortly supplied with them, particularly with Notes of the five ₹ cent Loans of which none are offering. The discount on the Four ₹ Cent Loans has not diminished and now rates at 2 to 2½ ₹ cent.

BILLS ON LONDON.—The week after the departure of a Steamer is generally barren, and transactions since Monday have been very limited. Rates left off @ 2s | to 2s—⅛d ₹ rupee @ 6 months sight but the number of drawers is limited.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—Exchange, in reference to the sale today at the Government Treasury of five lakhs of Rupees of thirty days sight bills on Calcutta, has been in suspense for the last few days.—It is not probable that the speculative rates given at the last sale will be obtained as drafts may now be expected from England where the Company have lowered their drawing rate to 2s | ⅛d ₹ rupee @ 60 days sight.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—The state to which trade has been reduced by the restrictive measures of H. M. Superintendent has nearly driven all shippers out of the market, a vessel having sailed during the week about half laden, freight not being procurable @ Rs 12 ₹ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—No improvement in the rate to London has taken place, which is still only obtainable @ 55s | ₹ ton.—To Liverpool a somewhat higher rate has been given.—Tonnage is abundant.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 1151 to No. 3000	103	103-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 3001 to No. 6000	108-8	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	110	110-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 | From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	111-8	112
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-8	112
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	104	104-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.)	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none in the Market	113-8	114
Course of Exchange,		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Comp.	101-8	101-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	100-4	101-12
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-½	1-11½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight	1-11½	1 11½
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100 Scarce	220-12	221
German Crowns ₹ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-6	10 8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs Scarce	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs ditto	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.		

Bombay to London	2	8	0 *a* 3 0 0 ₹ Ct.	
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2	0	0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1	8	0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2	0	0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras	1	8	0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1	0	0 *a* 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2	8	0	do.
Ditto Batavia	2	0	0	do.
Ditto to Singapore	2	0	0	do.
Ditto Bussorah	3	0	0	do.
Ditto Bushire	28	0		do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14th Ensign Pelly 8th Rgt. N. I. from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14th Suptg. Surg. W. Purnell, Staff, to Tanah.
Do. 12th Lieut. and Adjut. Joseph 16th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Sympson B. E. Rt to Do.
Do. do. Lieut. Gibbard 16th Rt. N. I. to Do.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11th Ship Regular, G. C. Budd, Master from Liverpool 4th June, spoke the Glasgow from London to Sydney.
Barque Shepherd from London, to Swan River.
Do. 13th The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, J. Roberts, Midshipman, Comr. from Jaffrabad 10th October.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13th Barque England, Thos, Bacon, Master to Calcutta.
Passengers. 4 Seamen.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	28th Oct.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	Early disp.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	in Oct.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	dispt.
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool	Quick dispt.
Niagra	Grey & Co.		
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	In Oct.
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	14th Oct.
Hero	W. Nicol & Co.		
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	China	in Oct.
Euphrasia	Jahangeer N. & Co.	Mauritius	24th Oct.
Regular	Ritchie & Co.		
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
" " "	Coote.		
" " Steamers	Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.		
" " Brig	Taptee.		
" " Schooner	Shannon.		
" " Cutter	Nermudda.		
" "	Margaret.		
" " R. S.	Hastings.		
	Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.		

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabanu, Rampertap, Hannah, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Sandany, Fanny, Ruby, Mahamudy and Futtay Karjim.
FRENCH Barque Cecelia.
AMERICAN Barque Cavaliar.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux.	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	2d August.
* George Canning	Foster & Co.	do.	30th June.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	30th June.
* Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	26th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	In all Augst.
* Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	20th ditto
* Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	14th July.
Progress	Do. Do.	Bordeaux.	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London.	8th August.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	13th July.
Peacock		do.	
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool.	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar		do.	
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Fatima	Do Do.	do.	15th August.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	25th August.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	2d August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Ellora	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	5th August.

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey.
Drongan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 15TH OCTOBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVNE.
Tuesday	3 15	2 39
Wednesday	4 0	4 42
Thursday	5 26	6 10
Friday	6 54	7 39

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 2.

We have received several letters from Cabul to the 14th September and from them we gather the following intelligence :—

Lieutenant Connolly, of the Shah's Force, started on the 8th September for Simlah, with 100 of His Majesty's Horsemen, for the purpose of escorting Macnaghten up to Cabul. A number of Officers intend returning to the Provinces, by this opportunity, either upon leave of absence, or for the purpose of rejoining their respective Staff Appointments. The following are the names of some of them :—

Ensign Ramsay 35th Regiment N. I.
Captain Stewart European Regiment.
Major Fitzgerald, Captain Dawkins, Lieut. Vibart, Lieut. Ryley, Lieut. Brownlow, 3d Light Cavalry. } 2d Light Cavalry.
Captain Vigors and Lieut. Von Streng, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

No *dawks* have been received from the Provinces for several days past—and our Correspondents say, that some petty Chief regularly cuts off the dawk at a place distant about 3 or 4 marches from Cabul, on the Peshawur road—and yet nothing has been done to clear the road of this scoundrel, and his band of plunderers!—we should think the King's horsemen could not be better employed than in keeping open our line of *dawk* communication as far as Peshawur.

Lieut. Rattray, of the 20th N. I., has been placed at he disposal of our Envoy and Minister, Mr. Macnaghten, by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

A grand review has taken place before His Majesty, who requested that as much *powder* may be burnt on the occasion, "as will please all his friends, and frighten all his enemies!!" The troops forming the review were, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons and 16th Lancers, the 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, the Bombay Horse Altillery, and Her Majesty's 2nd and 17th Regiments of Infantry. The whole under the Command of General Willshire.

The 4th Infantry Regiment of His Majesty Shah Soojah, and some 6 Pounders, with a lot of irregular Horse, were ordered to march, on the 8th instant, towards Kelati-Gillzee, for the reduction of some small Forts in that neighbourhood. This Detachment is to be under the orders of Captain Outram, who has entered the Shah's service.

Captain Barstow's Detachment, with treasure, arrived at Cabul, on the morning of the 9th September. The Detachment had, even since the murder of Colonel Herring, been fired upon nightly, by the natives of the country, on the road up. Captain Timings, who commanded the Troop of Horse Artillery with Captain Barstow's Detachment, had reached Cabul, but in very bad health indeed.

A wing of Native Infantry, a Squadron of Light Cavalry, and *three* 9 pounders, had received orders to march on the 12th Septr., towards Ghizni. This Force will have to reduce some Forts in the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghiljee, aided by some of the Shah's Troops, from Candahar.

Major Thomas, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, had obtained leave of absence to proceed to Hindoostan, for the purpose of retiring from the Company's service. This event will promote Captain and Brevet Major Hough, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Troup and Ensign Spankie of that Regiment.

A large body of the *Shah's* Troops, both Cavalry and Infantry, under the command of Captain Hay, of the Shah's 5th Regiment of Infantry, marched from Cabul in progress to Bameean on the afternoon of the 12th June. The whole of the guns of the 4th Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, instead of only 3 guns as at first ordered, accompanied Captain Hay's detachment.

It was understood in Camp, that the Bombay Troops would break ground, via Ghuznee and Kilat, for Bombay, on the 16th ultimo, as they had been paid up, and had received a great many camels from the Bengal Commissariat, for the carriage of their supplies.

Sir John Keane will come on with the Bengal Force as far as Ferozepore, and thence drop down the Sutledge and Indus.

We much regret to announce the death of Captain Henry Timings, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, which took place at Cabul on the night of the 12th of September.

This event promotes 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Madden and second Lieutenant W. H. Delamain—and throws open the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, and Adjutancy of a Battalion of Foot.

Captain Fothergill or Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry was buried at Cabul with the usual military honours on the morning of the 6th September.

The services of Lieut. Maule of the Artillery; Golding of the 35th Regiment N. I., and Walker, of the 4th Local Horse, have been placed by order of Sir John Keane, at the disposal of our Envoy and Minister, at the Court of his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk.

Major Todd's Mission has safely reached *Herat*, where all the Officers that accompanied it, with the exception of Captain Sanders, of the Engineers, will remain. Major Todd is now envoy at the Court of *Shah Kamran*; and Pottinger, is coming away!

Our Officers on reaching *Herat* were astonished at finding it breached in many places—all or nearly all, practicable ones—and it seems indeed wonderful that the Persians did not "*get in*"—*Kamran's* people were nearly starving when our Mission arrived, but the reasonable distrubution of the 3 lacs of rupees, which the Mission carried with them from Candahar, must have afforded the means of immediate relief.

A private letter, which a friend has just shewn to us, mentions that the Band Master of the H. C. European Regiment, who had started for the Provinces, on the morning of the 8th, had returned to camp badly wounded, by the rascally natives of the country, the same night.

The letter mentions also, that Dost Mahomed and Morad Beg are become sworn brothers.

Captain Dyke, Commissary of Ordnance; passed through here yesterday, from Simla *en route* to the Arsenal in Fort William, where he will officiate as Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

JOUDPORE.—Maun Sing it appears from our letter just received, has got another fit of obstinacy and *will not* give up the Fort. A day or two ago we received letters dated the 22d ultimo stating that he had agreed to all our terms and had capitulated to our army which was to take possession of the citadel on the 23d instant., Our later letters to the 25th ultimo lead us to believe, and we rejoice at it, that he is inclined to hold out; we sincerely trust that his fit of obstinacy may last long enough to enable our army to inflict a punishment upon him he has so long courted, and afford a warning to the other rebels in his neighbourhood. How long will it be before we learn that there is no covenant with such a brood of vipers?

Our letters are so full of interest that we must let them speak for themselves.

Joudpore 25th September.

"The Army has now been a week before Joudpore, and we have not yet got possession of the Fort.

Colonel Sutherland was assured by the Marajah that he might take the citadel whenever he pleased, but the very Chiefs whom we came to support, clamored loudly against such a step? The plea they urged, was, that it would appear to the world as if they had joined *us*, for the purpose of *extinguishing* the Rajpoot Dynasty: however it has been settled by General Hampton, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor General, that the 22nd Native Infantry are to march [illegible] ing of the 26th September to take possession, so it will be seen if they quietly submit to it or not.

We are all ready, and would like to see a *little* pluck shown by these self styled *valorous* Rajpoots. From what has transpired of the negociations, we hear that Maun Singh is to pay down 8 lacks of rupees, and 10 more by two instalments.

A Council of Regency is to be formed, as at Joypore, and Major Ludlow is to preside as its, head, these are the leading points in contemplation at this moment; demurs are naturally to be expected, but in another 10 days we hope all will be finally arranged, and our homeward steps commenced."

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCTOBER 3

JOUDPORE.—The following is from a letter dated 22nd September :—

"The Brigadier along with some other Officers paid the Rajah a visit two days ago—according to custom they had to put off their shoes before they entered his presence, and all sat down on the Carpet like Natives wearing however their caps. The camp was full of his Sirdars armed with Tulwars and Shields. The Rajah who is 57 years old has a very mild expression of countenance, though not a handsome man.

Major General Hampton and Brigadier Kennedy with the 74th Regiment, and a Squadron of the 9th Cavalry and Horse Artillery, arrived here this morning."

Camp Joudpore, 22nd September 1839.

We cannot refrain from a remark en passant on the degrading, ludicrous etiquette enjoined at this interview, by we presume the Resident, Colonel Sutherland, of whom we confess we expected better, than such a concession to unmeaning folly. A British Officer may surely present himself before any potentate on earth in the same costume that he appears before his own Sovereign, without a shadow of disrespect; and how much more so before the chief of a clan, which the Jodhpoor Rajah is. Then too how incongruous is the appearance of gentlemen wearing their hats and not their shoes, and how much more favouring of disrespect than any thing else. Has Colonel Sutherland lost sight of Lord Wm. Bentinck's sensible reformation in this kind of etiquette? Gentleman in small political employ we know attach much importance to those unmeaning forms, but surely they are unworthy a man of Colonel Sutherland's talent; indeed we wonder, or rather we should say, that if we could wonder at any performance of General Hampton's, we would at his compliance with a ceremony so opposed to our habits, and at his showing so bad an example to his Officers. Buonaparte—speaking of General Hampton reminds us of him—we know, laughed at Lord Macartney's scruples, to perform the degrading ceremonies prescribed at the Court of Pekin, because the objects of the embassy were lost by them, but had Napoleon stood in the relation of a dictator to the Emperor of China, as we do to Maun Singh, he would not only have spurned the Pekin etiquette, but have dictated his own. But General H——is not altogether a Napolean.

AGRA.—The orders for the Governor General's escort are out. It is to consist of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, the 26th Native Infantry, and two Guns. It is to be at Barr on the 1st of November.

The 10th Cavalry we hear, will relieve the 5th, on the arrival of His Lordship at Agra.

The 33rd, will not we learn be relieved by the Buddlekund Legion until the 1st of December, when they will commence their march to Agra.

The 6th Native Infantry it is said, will also be cantoned here.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPT. 30.

An Extra Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Washington*, Thurber, from Philadelphia 14th June.

The Semaphore also reported the following arrivals: —the *Jessy*, Auld, from Penang 29th August; *Le Indien*, Davansard, from Pondicherry and Madras (no date), and the *Janet Boyd*, Toping, from Glasgow 30th May.

We have extracted from the *Bombay Courier*, an official document, announcing the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara and the enthronement of his brother. WARWICK and BONAPARTE are the only persons within our historical memory who have equalled Lord Auckland in King-making and King-destroying propensities.

"Here we go up, up, up,"
"And there we go down, down, down,"

is a joke to the rapidity and effectiveness of His Lordship's skill in this line of business.

We do strongly recommend SHAH SOOJA [who, though we do abuse him likes the *Hurkaru*] to read this state-paper. He will there see, as in a mirror, his own fate—a miserable pagent, without a particle of independence.

The gallant DOST MAHOMED will be more respected in the deserts of Tartary, than the Royal Slave on the throne of Cabul.

We notice that private letters mention, that some of the *suspected* adherents of the fugitive Chief are to be brought as prisoners to Chunar, and there confined. Surely it will be more humane to blow them from guns at once. After swallowing camels, in the butchering way, why strain at gnats?

The Bombay dawks of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, instant, are still missing, but that of the 14th arrived on Saturday and brings most pleasing intelligence! The steamer had sailed from Bombay on the 13th instant, at which date the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th August, (the two latest *official* safe *days*) had not arrived!! It is true, the Calcutta dawk of the 26th did arrive, 7 hours after the departure of the steamer—just in time to be too late. That of the 27th was "nowhere."

It is some consolation to find that this last *Bombay* fact has acted with the force of an electric shock on our community. Captain T. J. Taylor, in a letter we publish to-day, has kindly informed us of the measures in progress, and we have only to add, we trust every man in Calcutta will be "up and doing," and act, as if his whole soul were in the success of the great cause of comprehensive steam communication.

We may add, that the best informed persons anticipate the breaking down of the dawks which left Calcutta on the 20th and 21st instant, and the departure of the Bombay steamer without them—for the third time consecutively!

The following extract of a private letter from a resident of Nagpore, shews that the Bombay dawk nuisance is equally experienced at intermediate stations and that the blame is sometimes laid in the right quarter :—

"Every body here is abusing the Bombay Post Office, and all its miserable arrangements. The Overland Mail reached Bombay on the 6th, and the first delivery of letters did not take place here until the morning of the 17th! I suppose the Mail will be about *three weeks* altogether in reaching you at Calcutta. It is to be hoped the Calcutta papers will not follow such flagrant mismangement to pass unnoticed and unbuked. The Bombay people (when the Calcutta people complain, as they well may loudly) have the assurance to declare that the principal delay occurs between Nagpore and Calcutta. Now *we* should know, and *our* experience is exactly the reverse. I will give you a few facts to prove it. The distance between this place and Bombay is 517 miles, and there is horse-dawk :—the dawk has very frequently of late (when *not* encumbered with heavy English mails) been 4 days on the road, whilst at the very same time we were receiving letters and newspapers from Calcutta in *eight* days the distance being 686 miles!"

Several other correspondents have addressed us on the crying evil of our dawk arrangements. We have selected for publication, those of S. and WHACK, which will be found in a preceding column. We shall revert to this important subject to-morrow.

The Bombay papers were somewhat out in their statement as to "the Government Despatches having arrived." We find that all the Calcutta despatches including the Nepaul and Burmese papers, which are of such importance and confidential character that

hands even of the Clerks of the secret office, but employed all the young Civil Servants now in Calcutta to copy them---all these have been left behind-- and will remain snug in Bombay till the 7th of October next! ! Pleasant is it not ?—*Oct.* 1.

There is a letter in town which states, *positively*, that 12 new Regiments of Native Infantry were to be raised forthwith: six for Bengal, four for Bombay and two for Madras. We hope and trust the news may be true: but no reliance can be placed on its correctness until the appearance of a General Order on the subject.---*Ibid.*

We have been favored, by an officer of rank at Ferozepore, with a statement which may be fully relied on in every respect- -touching the climate and the local advantages of that military post. We subjoin our correspondent's letter, as, we think, it deserves particular attention:—

"Various and frequent questions have been asked, relative to the new station of Ferozepore, and various reports have gone abroad, more or less exaggerated.

Touching its localities and its eventual facilities with Bombay, both in a private and in a public view, its proximity to the metropolis of the Punjaub --the Indus—Scinde, &c., it is but natural, that all residing within the precincts of this presidency, should more or less feel interested.

On the score of *health*, which is the first consideration in India, the statement of sick, in one of the Regiments stationed there, speaks for itself--comprising, as it does, the *worst* months in the year. Such a bill of health may challenge any station to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or any British colony.

The average rate of deaths annually in the Regiments of Guards is 22 men in 1000, which is, I am led to believe, a third more at least than this Regiment with reference to its actual strength. In fact, as Jack Sepoy says, the *pawnie* is good, and the *howak* is good —indeed the water is excellent.

It should, however, be remarked, that parties have occasionally been temporarily detached and rejoined, others have visited their homes to a trifling extent as convalescents; but then, again, it should be remarked, that many of these men in hospital, have diseases unconnected entirely with the climate.

The *climate* is equally beneficial to Europeans. For horses, and other cattle, no station perhaps in India can display better health and conditon.

Statement of Sick in —— Regiment at Ferozapore.

15th January 1839, total fighting men	927	Sick	14
15th February..........ditto......	ditto	925	ditto	15
15th Ma ch,..........ditto......	ditto	921	ditto	15
15th April,..........ditto......	ditto	921	ditto	19
15th May,..........ditto......	ditto	967	ditto	13
15th June,..........ditto......	ditto	908	ditto	19
15th July,..........ditto......	ditto	909	ditto	25
15th August,..........ditto......	ditto	906	ditto	19
15th September..........ditto......	ditto	940	ditto	25'

Ibid.

A requisition to the Sheriff, bearing about 600 signatures, calling upon that functionary to assemble the people of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the state of Steam Communication between Calcutta and England, has been sent in, we are informed. We shall to-morrow, we hope, be enabled to publish the requisition and the day fixed on for the meeting. We also delay further noticing of the subject generally for a day or two.—*Oct.* 2.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Hingalee, 11th September:

"The Cavalry Brigade 2d Regiment, received sudden orders to march towards Muktut at 2 P. M. on 1st September, were 14 miles from Mominabad with bazar establishment and 12 days provision under command of Brigadier Blair on the following morning. Can you do anything like that in Bengal? Six hours is quite enough for any of the Nizam's Divisions to march any where, as has been often *proved*—'*Roz-roz*'"—*Ibid.*

We understand that Mr. Wyatt, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, has been suspended, and that a Special Commission will be immediately appointed by Government and sent to Burdwan, to enquire into certain charges preferred against that Gentleman in the matter of one of the Burdwan Rannees. One or two short reports of the Sudder proceedings on the petition of the Rannee, appeared in our columns. We have since received a full and authentic report, which we shall publish to-morrow. As to the truth or otherwise of the charges, the public will of course suspend their judgment until the inquiry before the Special Commission shall have been concluded.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.---SEPT. 30.

APPEAL AGAINST THE EXCLUSIVES.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN.—The recent despatch of the *Berenice* Steamer, without the Calcutta Mails of the 26th and 27th August, demands a more than common movement on our part. A requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta is accordingly now in circulation for signature, requesting him to convene a meeting at an early date, in order that we may be enabled generally to address the Government of India on this proceeding, and to request protection from similar evils in future. Copies of this requisition will be placed for signature at the Bengal Club, Exchange Rooms, Chamber of Commerce and Trades Hall. As the subject is one of such general interest to all classes. further comment is superfluous. It is requested that parties who propose to sign this requisition, will sign early, as it is proposed to forward it to the Sheriff in three days at furthest.

Your's faithfully,

T. J. TAYLOR.

Calcutta, Saturday evening Sept. 28, 1839.

The Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Ganges* started down the river, on Saturday morning, with H. M. S. *Conway* in tow the Honorable the Deputy Governor proceeds in the *Conway* for a cruise in the Bay for a week or ten days, with the Steamer in company, at the end of which period he will return to Calcutta in the Steamer, while the *Conway* proceeds on her way to Rangoon, or elsewhere.

The Bombay papers have communicated the intelligence of the non-arrival of the Calcutta Dawks of the 26th and 27th ultimo, in time for the *Berenice*, and that our letters will remain quietly at Bombay until the despatch of the Steamer next month! Surely this is not to be borne! and we trust that such a demonstration of the public feeling will be made at the Meeting shortly to take place, as will induce the Supreme Government to remove from that of Bombay, who have apparently exercised it in a most partial and unjust manner, the ordering of the periods of the Steamers' departure. We are not aware of the reasons which induced the Bengal Government to change the old system of fixing the departure of the Steamer from Bombay on the arrival of the Calcutta Dawk of a certain named day; this would enable every one in the Mofussil to make their calculations, so that no one need be disappointed; and to aid in forming a correct estimate of the Steamer's date of quitting Bombay, the probable time of the Calcutta Dawk's arrival might be noticed in the advertisement.

It was only by seven hours that the Dawk of the 27th was too late, and yet the *Bombay Gazette* of the ... with the most unblushing effrontery, says:—"A striking lesson has now been read to our Calcutta brethren—their mails have not gone forward by the *Berenice*; and even had our Government detained that vessel some days beyond her time, she would, as it has turned out, have been delayed to no purpose whatever"---whereas, had the Steamer been kept to her original time of starting, the whole of our dawks would have arrived---that of the 27th having reached Bombay, partly on the 14th and partly on the following. It is very disgusting to see men twisting circumstances to make them tell for their side of the question—had the Steamer been detained *even three* days we should not have to complain of our letters being detained a month at Bombay---and if the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* had taken the trouble to make inquiry at the Post Office before he made the unfounded assertion he has done, he would have found that the Calcutta Mail of the 27th had entirely come in on the 15th, and that a detention of three days only of the Bombay Packets, would have saved the inhabitants of Calcutta from the grievous injury of having their most important correspondence detained for a month, to the great detriment of all their commercial arrangements. We trust, we repeat, that such steps will be taken at the approaching Meeting, as will induce the Supreme Government to put an end to the power of the Bombay authorities, to inflict upon us such great injuries as we have suffered at their hands, for some time past.

Our brother of the *Hurkaru* is mistaken in saying, that the Calcutta Mail of the 27th had not arrived at Bombay on the 16th, we made inquiry yesterday, and were informed by Mr Moore that the Calcutta Dawk of the 27th had, as was mentioned by us yesterday, reached Bombay partly on the 14th and partly on the day following. We understand that the reply of the Bombay Functionary to the letter from Mr. Prinsep, which accompanied the Supreme Government dispatches which cost so much pains to copy secretly, and which were no doubt of the greatest importance, was most laconic, simply acknowledging the receipt of the despatches and regretting that they were too late! We may congratulate ourselves that the Supreme Government is our fellow sufferer for—"a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind"—the strong remonstrance therefore, which we hope to see submitted to Government against the recurrence of the trick which the Bombay Government has played us, will, we think, be graciously received, and Sir James Carnac be requested to adopt some *other mode* of evincing his zeal for the establishment of the Comprehensive scheme of Steam Communication, than by such practical demonstrations of the utter worthlessness of the present vile apology for Steam Communication with Great Britain.

We know not if others have been equally unfortunate with ourselves, but we believe that we are not singular. We have this moment received our last instalment of English papers, having been just twenty-five days on the road!!! The obstinacy with which the Court of Directors have opposed the Comprehensive plan must surely yield when such facts are known to them; or they must expend a few crores of rupees in rend-ring the road from Bombay to Calcutta, fit for every purpose of inter-communication at every season of the year—or sit down quietly under the *just* imputation that they are *not* desirous of the welfare of this portion of their Dominions.—*Oct.* 1.

The requisition, addressed to the Sheriff of Calcutta, to call a Meeting to enable the British and Native Inhabitants to address the Governor of India, on the shameful proceeding of despatching the Steamer from Bombay without the Bengal Packets, is signed by seven hundred and twenty-six individuals and firms of the greatest respectability; being we believe the most numerously signed requisition ever made—at least in so short a time by the inhabitants of Calcutta. A perusal of the list will shew that the highest among the Civil Servants, Officers of the Army and Merchants, European and Native, have come forward on the occasion, and if any thing were wanting to shew the indignation. which animates the whole of the Calcutta Public at the shameful injustice, with which they have been treated by the Bombay Authorities, it is to be found in this requisition—to which we know hundreds of additional names would have been added had not pressing business prevented. It is silly to advance, in extenuation of the conduct of the Bombay Authorities, the fact of its being possible that the Steamer would not have waited for the Mails at Alexandria if they had not arrived by a certain date, Let it be admitted: but what would have been the result---a detention of *a few days perhaps*, of the Bombay Mails---for it is well known that Steamers leave Alexandria for England or France about once a week.---*Oct.* 2.

ENGLISHMAN.—SEPTEMBER 30.

We cannot muster words to express with sufficient emphasis, in the name of the Bengal public, our disgust and indignation at the treatment which the packets sent hence, on the 26th and 27th of August for dispatch to England by the overland mail, have experienced at the hands of the Bombay authorities *Those mails, it seems, were not dispatched by the* BERENICE, because they arrived *seven hours* too late!! The Bombay papers blame the Post Master of Calcutta, because he did not allow of sufficient time for the transit of the packets—as if that functionary could possibly compute the pace at which the runners may be able to go, or ascertain beforehand what number of packets the anxiety of people to communicate with their friends may induce them to send. All that the Calcutta Post Master can do is to inform the community of the probable duration of the transit, and to urge them to write their letters long beforehand; but the great bulk of correspondents are either so desirous of giving the latest intelligence, or (if merchants) under such imperative obligations to do so, that they *cannot* close their letters until the very latest day of despatch—and so the Post Master's injunctions must always go for nothing. No—the only party to blame to this outrageous this infamous —treatment of the community of Calcutta, is the Government of Bombay, which, under the impression that the pig-steamers are kept for the especial use of Sir James Carnac, Lord Auckland at Simla, and the people of Bombay, dispatches the vessels at a particular day appointed, as if there were some superstitions *luck* - some remarkable fortune attached to such scrupulous punctuality—when, in point of fact, the day has been determined on simply for the accommodation of those who abide in this quarter of India! What, we should like to know, induces Sir James Carnac to be at the pains of apprising the Qui Hyes of his gracious intention to send off a steamer to Aden on any given day, if he has previously made up his mind to co-operate with the accidents incidental to the wretched dawk arrangements of the Bengal Government, and deprive us of the opportunity of sending letters by such steamer? Why is His Honor so superfluously communicative? We regard it as an insolent mockery, in the indulgence of which the exchairman is fortified by the unaccountable deference lately shewn to his proceedings by our Deputy Governor;—and the worst of it is that it may happen again and again---for there seems to be no remedy for it beyond the establishment of the comprehensive scheme. What care the Government that there are wives and families in England living from month to mouth upon the remittances which the mails are expected to carry?---What care they that there are merchants whose credit,---perhaps whose very commercial existence---depends upon the punctuality of their communications? What is it to Lord Auckland, or Mr. Robertson, or Sir James Carnac, that the movements of numbers of persons, intending to proceed to India at the best season, are regulated by the letters expected by the overland mail? What, we ask, is it to them, if schoolmasters, tradesmen, *et hoc genus omne*, neglect their charges or the commissioners entrusted to them, because (*they* know not why) remittances do not reach them? —Our rulers care nothing for these contingencies so long as they can let the Board of Control and the people on 'Change know *a few hours earlier* than they otherwise might, that Ghuzni fell on a given day, and that Sir John Keane indulged in never so much *blather un-skite* upon another.

But, we fear, we talk in vain. We can now only hope that the East India merchants resident in London will *feel* the necessity for establishing a direct communication with Calcutta, independent of selfish Bombay, and lend Mr. Curties and Captain Barber all the weight of their purses and their personal influence towards the attainment of the object for which we have so long been contending.

Since writing the above, we have received from Captain Taylor, of the firm of Carr, Tagore and Co. an 'appeal' to the inhabitants of Calcutta to meet and protest against this new outrage. We publish the letter above and heartily second its objects.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

Sydney Smith, Boz, and Theodore Hook, are the most distinguished lions of the day, Tom Moore's visit to London being of too brief a nature to allow the coteries to secure the attractions of his presence. Mr Webster, the great Western, is only popular with certain cliques, the party of which the Examiner is the organ, denouncing him as a Tory republican; which they can least endure. All the observations made by the three great men at the top of the page, are treasured by those who hear them; but it is remarked that the dinners at which these and it might be supposed, kindred spirits, meet, are dull; indeed there never should be more than two great wits at any table, at one time, the one to bring out the other; a larger number spoils the whole thing; each person is chary of his own jokes, lest they should be appropriated without acknowledgment, which, in order to shew how highly they appreciate any thing, that may fall from a rival, they applaud most vehemently any vapid jest that may be hazarded. Thus there is a great deal of laughter, but very little wit: when the stars are confined to one or two, the case is different, each knows that his happy sayings will be repeated as the good thing uttered by Theodore Hook, &c.

Hook is certainly a most happy person in gibing a new version of an old story. In improving the other day on the names of the company, he met with a Mr. Winter who has an appointment in the revenue, and immediately sketched him in the following manner Mr. Winter—behold

A collector of taxes,
A fortunate man,
For he gets, what he axes;
He's a straight forward person
Without any flummery,
And though Winter's his name,
His proceedings are summary.

The last four lines are not original, and the first sheer doggrel; nevertheless it passed with great eclat at the dinner table, and was repeated all over the town the following day. Sydney Smith in speaking of the Persian Embassador, said that he was too tall for a room, and a figure only fit for Astley's; he compared the Persian Language as it was talked by the party who gathered round the Envoy to the weighing of horses. Sydney Smith is fond of talking about the exploits of Lieut. Pottinger at Herat, whom he mentions as the brave young officer—whose name he has forgotten, but will remember, when told that it is Pottinger,—who asked permission, having nothing else to do at the time, to amuse himself in the besieged town, and whose spirit and talents prevented the capture, the Persians and Russians declaring that it would have been taken over and over again, but for that devil of an Englishman, and his mode of defence,

A party were talking the other day about original ideas, and Mr Milner poet, M P., observed that he did not believe there ever was an original idea; he had never had one. Upon which Boz remarked that what had fallen from the Honourable gentleman was no criterion. Phrenologists says that Boz is peculiarly gifted with the bump of observation which united with his other talents, has enabled him to create subjects of interest out of things which appear to others to be trifles not worthy of notice. He frequently utters remarks aloud which he makes to himself as he passes along the streets, and his great and encreasing popularity as a writer rendering persons anxious to learn every minute particular concerning him; these things are told as characteristic of the author of Nicholas Nickleby.

The Whigs now say that the Tory party are geting quite rabid on account of their exclusion from office. and wish to fasten upon them the insult lately sustained by the Queen. Several gentlemen who were at Ascot declare that they heard no hissing, others say that it only commenced when Lord Melbourne made his appearance in a carriage immediately following that of the Queen. Lord Ingestrie complains that no satisfactory replies have been given to the letters addressed to Her Majesty by the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Ingestrie, requesting to know why they were treated with indignity at the palace. It is also said that the people about the Queen had great difficulty in persuading her *not* to give a ball on the anniversary of her coronation on account of the dangerous state of Lady Flora Hastings.

The habit of observation in Boz led him to listen attentively at a dinner party lately, to every word that fell from the lips of the old Countess of Cork; a good natural neighbour warned him however not to transfer the sarcastic Dowager to his pages until after her death, since she would probably revenge herself the next time she met him in society. Sir James Clarke is now beginning to be looked upon as the scape goat; the idea which many people entertained from the first, that the Queen was herself the originator of the scandal, having gained ground; and it being very generally whispered that Sir James Clarke has been well paid for bearing the odium. The friends of Lady Portman and Lady Tavistock have always said that they could not vindicate themselves excepting at the expense of their royal mistress, but there are other versions of the story. Those declare that Sir James Clarke said, in speaking of Lady Flora's illness that she suffered equally the preceding year, but got better after the event had taken place, and that the same thing would happen now. When asked what event, he replied, the birth of an infant! In justice to the Queen it must be said that for several days previous to the scandal becoming public, it had been whispered about upon the authority of Dr. Clarke, who, if not the inventor, was the circulator of the slander.

An interesting incident occurred the other day in Baker street. The Queen Dowager driving down in an open carriage and four, was met by Queen Victoria coming up on horseback; both parties stopped, and a conversation of some minutes ensued between their Majesties. Queen Victorio looked very pretty as she proceeded, the interview having given smiles, roses, and animation to her countenance: an immense number of spectators gathered together immediately in so public a thoroughfare; the omnibuses stopping from St John's Wood to Charing Cross; but universal silence prevailed, and not a hat was taken off. This was probably meant as a mark of respect in order that the illustrious ladies should sustain no annoyance, Queeen Adelaide being certainly very popular. Poor little Victoria will perhaps never recover the advantages of the position which she held twelve months ago, and yet it is hard that she should be so severely censured; since she has little or no opportunity of judging fairly of all parties, being so entirely thrown into the hands of people who take care that she shall have only a one-sided view of every question.

(*From another Correspondent.*)

Of the sights of London during the last week, there have been none exceeding in interest that of the little Giraffe, produced in the gardens of the Zoological society, the only one ever born in England Its career, however, was short; the dam refused to nurture it; the cows milk on which it was fed it is supposed, was unsuitable, and so it only lived 2 or 3 days. In that time, however, it was seen by some thousands of visitors of the beauty and fashion of London. Public gardens for amusement and for science are certainly on the increase; thus the space included in the Inner circle of the Regent's park has been taken by the Botanic society of London, and is now forming into extensive gardens—there is a project also for converting the Green Park into gardens after the style of those in St. James, and it is found. as regards the recreations of the citizens of London of this kind, that their tastes are certainly becoming mere refined; for instance, they pretty well now abstain, from injuring the shrubs in St. James's Park Gardens The valuable collection of birds belonging to the Westminister Zoological Society in the Lake are not now pelted and lamed with stones as they were used to be, and shoals of orderly cockneys are now admitted into Bushy Park and on to the terrace of Windsor with perfect reliance upon their abstaining from breaking the Queen's Trees, plucking her flowers, or clambering up to look in at her palace windows. To these healthy and rational enjoyments the railroads are affering great and valuable facilities—thousands of citizens are now every Sunday whirled down the *Great Western* into Middlesex and Berks. And this is only one outlet; equal multitudes are carried into Surrey and Kent by the Croydon and Greenwich railway, as far as Romford by the Eastern, and towards the north there is no one uninterrupted chain of communication by railway from London by Birmingham and Warrington to Preston in Lancashire; a Communication which, in the spiring of next year will be extended to Lancaster and perhaps Carlisle. In the meantime, the steam boats seem to multiply; the rivers of the United Kingdom are literally swarming with them, and these far exceed the railroads in cheapness and are almost rivalling them in speed. There are several plans also in agitation for increasing their sea going powers, one of which promises very important results: it is to do away with the paddle wheels. and consequently, banish the dangerous surf they occasion in rivers and increase their safety in a storm at sea; this is effected, and successfully too, by means of a powerful Archimedian screw operating almost entirely under the water, and from the stern of the vessel. Some Iron steamers also, of more than five hundred tons, are just launched. and these it is calculated, will bear forcing through the water at a speed of which no wooden vessel can bear the strain or pressure of the water. These, and other improvements in steam navigation. we all feel, are steadily bringing us nearer and nearer to Hindustan. I have no doubt, that the day will speedily arrive when the passage of the steamers will be as regular between London and Calcutta, as it is now from Bristol to New York which is now regularly accomplished in 13 or 14 days.

We point with mingled feelings of gratitude, hope and admiration, to the notice published under our Commercial head by the Committee of the Bengal Steam Fund, and to the letters from Mr. Curtis and Capt. Barber appended thereto. In spite of the chilling neglect of the high authorities,—a neglect involving incivility, which even men having a deep interest in the establishment of the Comprehensive Scheme might cite as a sufficient reason for throwing up the cause in bitterness and disgust,—we find Mr. Timothy Curtis firmly renewing his efforts to bring the main question to a satisfactory termination, and urging in support of his views the new facts which had most recently come to his knowledge. In this perseverance and watchfulness he seems to be well supported by Captain Barber, and we confess, it will appear to us very strange indeed, if their united exertions do not ultimately place us in the position in which we desire to stand. But these gentlemen must be heartily supported in their undertaking. It is not by one or two declarations of confidence,—it is not by one or two complimentary letters—that the champions of the comprehensive' can be adequately sustained in their generous endeavors. Every occasion must be taken to assure them of our unabated determination to second to the utmost, with voice pen and purse, the efforts which may be made by them and our other London friends—and no opportunity must be lost of supplying them with the *facts* which the jealousy, the imbecility, and parsimony of one or the other of the local rulers are continually producing. The meeting which is about to take place in a few days will afford one of these opportunities, and we trust that the worthy secretary to the Steam Fund will be there to pourtray with characteristic enthusiasm, the obligations we are under to Mr. Curtis, and the greater necessity there now is for a strong demonstration of popular feeling upon the subject of the miserable dependence of Calcutta upon the authorities at Bombay.—*Oct.* 1.

It was yesterday our unpleasant task to denounce, in terms suggested by a sense of the injury done to our community, the conduct of the Government in leaving our English letters to the mercies of a distant and subordinate authority. It is to-day our pleasant duty to announce that we have reached an epoch from whence, we imagine, we may date a vast amelioration in the condition of Indian Society, consequent upon encreased facilities of epistolary communication.—*Ibid.*

This-day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Sarah and Elizabeth*, Davison, from Port Jackson 1st August.—*Oct.* 2.

The residue of the overland mail for July with the Bombay dawks of the 9th, 11th, 13th and 17th ultimo scrambled in yesterday. How this jumble of the dawks of different days has come to pass we cannot exactly divine. We can only suppose it to have resulted from the derangement of the excellent system in force, occasioned by the mail which went hence on the 21st ultimo, clashing with those which were coming onwards.

We observe that the Bombay people still think (as we once did) that the delay in dawks is attributable to the pace of the runners on *this* side of Nagpore. They may henceforth deny themselves this flattering unction! It appears that our share of the carriage is performed at the rate of three miles an hour,—while on the Bombay side, even with mail carts. &c. along a part of the road, the pace is not faster than *two* miles!.--*Ibid*

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER. OCTOBER 3,

The *Golconda*, Captain Bell, cleared out at the Custom House on Tuesday; but her Sailing has been postponed, as it is probable that Sir JASPER NICOLLS and family will proceed on her to Calcutta. She is expected to Sail on Monday or Tuesday next.

We learn from our Contemporaries of yesterday that Sir JASPER NICOLLS has already received his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, and that he will proceed to Calcutta without delay in the *Golconda*, We quite agree with the *Herald*, that the loss of the gallant General will cause as much regret at this Presidency as his appointment will be satisfactory in all other quarters.

A preliminary Meeting was to be held at the Club House last evening for the purpose of inviting Sir JASPER NICOLLS to a Public Dinner.

Mr. CATOR will resign the Office of Registrar of the Supreme Court to-morrow, and proceed to the Malabar Coast, *en route* Overland, *via* Bombay on Monday next.

The good Ship *Wellington*, Captain LIDDELL, proceeded down the river on the 10th August, for Portsmouth with her usual punctuality; to sail for Maderia, the Cape and Madras at noon on the 15th August. It is no more than justice to this "regular Madras Trader" to state that, although *six* vessels were advertised in June to sail from London for this port on the 10th August, the day on which the *Wellington* has left the Docks for the last ten years she was the only vessel true to her appointment. We are happy to say the *Wellington* was quite full of cargo, and nearly full of passengers, of which the following is a list.

Passengers by the *Wellington*.

For Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Rose, Captain and Mrs. Strettell, Captain and Mrs. Bates, Lieutenant and Mrs. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon McKenna, M. M. S., and Messrs Wood, Young, Rich, Ansley, Crewe, and Fraser, Cadets.

From the Cape. (engaged) General and Mrs. West.

For the Cape.—Major Michell, Messrs Eden, Voysl, and Martin.

For Madeira.--Mr. Park (nephew of Mungo Park) Merchant. Surgeon Jas. Bell, M. M. S. died after taking his passage.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 4.

THE KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.—Our accounts from the Kurnool Field Force extend to the 27th of September, on which day General Wilson's Head Quarters, with the Cavalry, and Infantry Brigades, and Artillery from Bellary, encamped at Lingumbinny. Colonel James' Brigade was still suffering from Cholera, and had lost one Officer, Lieutenant Sharp of the 3d Light Infantry. The Brigade had been ordered in consequence to halt at Turnickul and expected to remain there for some days. The Sappers were busily employed in making fascines and gabions, and the Artillery in preparing cartridges Our correspondent, an Artillery Officer, speaks in the highest terms of the services rendered by the Sappers and Miners, and the able arrangements of Captain Pears, Commanding Engineer, who in an incredibly short time prepared sixteen boats for the transport of the heavy Ordnance over the Toombudra, whereby the Park from Hyderabad was enabled to cross that river in two days, altho' with nine boats it had been six clear days in crossing the Kistnah. A correspondent in the Cavalry Brigade writes on the 27th that a letter had been received from an Officer on escort duty with the Commissioners, mentioning that the Nawaub had at first positively refused to receive them, but had subsequently consented to do so, after which the Nawaub's brother attended by the Company's Vakeel, had paid frequent visits to the Commissioners in Camp. Our correspondent represents the Force as in high health and spirits, all anxious for an opportunity to gather laurels and only fearful that the first sight of their beautiful little Force will induce the Nawaub to give in to all demands. He further mentions that the Cavalry Brigade were most uncomfortably situated from the 3d to the 18th September. On the former day they arrived at Adoni, but from the insufficiency of water were next morning moved on to a Nulla three miles distant, and a further move was in contemplation, when such was rendered unnecessary by the torrents of rain that fell during the night, and which continued almost without intermission for eighteen days, whereby the Camp ground, a Swampy black cotton soil, became a perfect quagmire: the tents completely saturated and the men lying in the mud, yet happily without experiencing any ill effects therefrom. The Infantry all this time were rather better off, being encamped on a spot of red soil near Adoni, but all were delighted when the order was given to move on the 21st September. The horses, notwithstanding every care, had somewhat suffered in condition from constantly standing thus long exposed up to their knees in mud, but the favorable change in the weather during the next six days had already caused them to assume a greatly improved appearance. The route of the Force towards the Kurnool Territory had lain through a very beautiful country, and the spot selected for their encampment at Kupperalla about four miles from the Kurnool Frontier is described as most picturesque, the ground undulating and covered with grain, interspersed with occasional patches of jungle filled with game, which having been long undisturbed, furnished splendid sport for the Shooters whose Mantons during their stay, were heard cracking in all directions. The Camp Bazars were full to overflowing with supplies of every kind, which were as cheap and good as at Bellary, thanks to the exertions of that excellent Officer Captain Babington, in charge of the Commissariat in the Ceded Districts. Captain Newbold, Aid de Camp to General Wilson, had been appointed Postmaster to the Force subject to the confirmation of superior authority. Since writing the above we have received the following:—

LATEST NEWS FROM GENERAL WILSON'S CAMP.

CADAMOOR, 29*th September*, 23 *miles from Kurnool*.

"Accounts came to-day from Kurnool that the Troops of the Nawab have mutinied, and that they have all deserted except about 700. Their dissatisfaction arising from being 17 months in arrears of pay and the Nawaub refusing to settle with them until the present dispute with the Government shall be adjusted. It is further reported that our Commissioners have been requested to send in Officers (*two Captains*) to inspect the Fort, as the Nawaub wishes to convince the Government that he has been making no preparations for war, and that he has had no intention of fighting us. The Army was getting into Line and Cholera had left it."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SHEE —We are happy to observe that the Queen has been pleased to grant to Captain Benjamin Basil Shee, of the 47th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel in Persia, Her Majesty's Royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun of the first class, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer on him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of Colonel Shee's services before the enemy, whilst in the Persian Army.

MADRAS HERALD.---OCT. 5.

ADDITIONAL MAJORS.—We have heard a *report* now in circulation among the Military circles of this Presidency that an additional Major is to be appointed to each Regiment, but we have been unable to ascertain on what foundation it rests.

SIR JASPER NICOLLS. Our respected Commander in Chief is, we understand, to sail on Sunday in the *Golconda* for Bengal, where, as is sufficiently evident from the manner in which his name has frequently been mentioned of late in discussions on Military matters, his appointment cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. Here the intelligence of his approaching departure has given birth to but one feeling, that of regret, tempered however by the recollection that his nomination to the chief Command will give a wider scope for the display of those qualities which have hitherto secured him the esteem and regard of all who have known him.

His Excellency will embark this Evening.

The dinner given to him yesterday at the Banqueting Room (lent for the occasion by Lord Elphinstone with his usual readiness to meet the wishes of Society) was numerously and (we need hardly say) most respectably attended.

In Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. his temporary successor, the Army will find a Chief whose Peninsular experience added to his personal popularity give him strong claims to both their regard and their respect.

SIR HENRY FANE AND SIR JOHN KEANE.—The latter of these Generals has long been suffering from ill health indeed we believe he tendered his resignation on that ground before he took the Command of the "*Corps d'armèe* of Sinde" as he called it—and the *Spectator* mentions that a letter lately received at Madras confirms the reports of the N. W. Journals, and that he intends to drop down the Indus as soon as possible, join Sir Henry Fane, and start with him for England.

We must say we think that Sir J. Keane has been hardly dealt with in one respect at least, viz. his *alleged* prejudice against the Indian Army---an allegation chiefly ground on the fact that the storming Corps at Ghizni were all Europeans. With all deference to the Bengal writers we must retain our opinon that British Soldiers would succeed where Native troops *might* fail; but, independently of this, we suppose none will deny that the *prestige* of British prowess, the onset, ---nay the very *appearance*---of British troops has not a powerful moral effect on all Asiatics, and that men who would boldly stand the attack, however gallant, of our Sepoys, would frequently flee from the encounter of a British force. It this was Sir John Keane's belief, it was, we think, clearly his duty to make the attack in such a manner and with such troops as to secure success with the least loss and the greatest speed. As the event has shewn, the rapidity of the achievement has given to the Bengal European Regiment ought to satisfy every candid mind that he had no prejudice against the Company's Army.

ADDITIONAL BATTALION OF ENGINEERS.—We understand that *another Battalion* is to be added to the Corps of Engineers at this Presidency, the Directors having been convinced of the necessity for the augmentation.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.---We see that the important subject of the Opium question, in addition to the discussion which it has undergone in all the leading Journals, has been noticed in both Houses of Parliament and though Ministers have of course reserved their opinions until the arrival of Captain Elliott's despatches, we observe with pleasure that the general opinion seems decidedly in favor of vigorous measures, and that the question is very generally viewed in the same light in which we all along considered it.

The *Bombay Courier* indeed states that in private letters received at that Presidency "the feeling in London is represented to be quite in favor of *compensation being granted*, most supposed at the expense of the Honorable Company," but we confess we have no where met with any grounds for such a belief. As far as we can collect the general opinion seems to be that the Chinese must be brought to a severe account for the indignities and injuries inflicted on so many persons unconnected with Opium smuggling, and more especially for their violation of the sanctity attached to the character which Captain Elliott was clothed, as the representative of the Sovereign of England; that they must further be taught that if they choose not only to permit but to foster a *legitimate* traffic (in *Tea, &c.*) until it attains a value which makes it of national importance, they will not be permitted with impunity to inflict ruin on those who have embarked their all in it, merely because *others* have connected themselves with an illicit traffic, and moreover that some kind of guarantee must be provided to guard against the recurrence of similar caprice and outrages. As to the seizure of the Opium however, though it is violently declaimed against by some Journals (and not without good reason, on the ground of the *forty one years connivance* of the Chinese) we think the general opinion seems decidedly to be, that had the Chinese contented themselves with seizing the Opium alone, or at farthest the holders of it also, we could not justly have interfered, at least to *enforce* redress. The *Bombay Courier's* private letters mention that at an interview which some of the principal China Merchants had with Lord Palmerston on the 8th, thought he was reserved, "enough was said to create a strong impression that the measures of Government would be vigorous."

65TH GOVERNMENT LOTTEAY.

First Class Drawing: Saturday, the 28th Sept. 1839.

No. 4736 Prize of 20000 C. Rupees.

No. 2180 Prize of 10000 C. Rupees.

Nos. 141 4298 and 4348 Prize of 4000 C. Rupees each.

Nos. 1277 1710 3194 3652 4198 and 4904 Prizes of 1500 C. Rupees each.

Nos. 707 1433 2479 2667 3086 3166 and 3822 Prizes of 600 C. Rupees each.

Nos 438 990 997 2603 3396 3661 4047 and 4703 Prizes of 200 C. Rupees each.

Nos. 14 822 958 1166 1446 1644 2751 3563 4184 and 4428 Prizes of 100 C. Rupees each.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1839.

Arrivals.—11th Oct. Ship *Regular* G. C. Budd, Master from Liverpool 4th June.—13th Oct. The H. C. Cutter *Margaret*, J. Roberts Midshipman Commander, from Jaffrabad, 10th Oct.

Dr. Sproule, we understand, succeeds to the Civil Surgeoncy at Rajcote.

It is now confidently stated that the 15th Hussars are to proceed to Bangalore without delay, as soon as boats can be procured.

On Sunday Evening, about ½ past 8, an alarm was given that one of the Vessels in the Harbour, believed to be a Steamer, was on fire, and in an

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incredibly short space, the whole population appeared to be in movement, by the time we reached the Apollo Bunder, 50 carriages at least having collected there, and along the ramparts, on the House tops and wherever a view could be got, crowds were to be seen gathered together, anxiously gazing at the spectacle. Even at this early period, so great was the blaze of light, that objects could be distinctly seen all along the beach, the houses, spires and every object, within its range, being apparently lit up, as in an illumination, and presenting one of the most curious and at the same time fearful spectacles, that we ever recollect to have witnessed. It very soon became known that the object of our anxiety was the *Atalanta* Steamer. The fire, though raging furiously, appeared to be confined to the after part of the vessel, to the Poops and Cabins, of which it had got entire possession, and it was early seen that any attempt to dislodge it, or put it down, was altogether hopeless. Accordingly every effort was bent to prevent its spreading forward; the Officers of the *Hastings*, *Elphinstone*, and *Margaret* were immediately on the spot, and aided by the Officers and Crews of several of the Merchant Vessels in Port, particularly by Captain Thomson of the Clipper and the men of the *Herefordshire*, and also aided by the stillness of the night, they ultimately succeeded in their object, though not till after a struggle of upwards of 4 hours, and till the entire after part of the Vessel had been burnt to the water's edge. During this operation, by the admirable arrangements of Captain Oliver our Chief Superintendant, who was early on the spot, and directed every thing, not only did they succeed in putting down the fire, but the Vessel was warped so near the shore that, had she sunk, there would have been no difficulty in recovering her Machinery, and getting her up at any time. We are happy to learn that the damage she has sustained is not irreparable, and that her Machinery has escaped without the slightest injury.

The cause that led to this misfortune is yet unknown. There was only one officer on board when the fire broke out, but whether any culpability attaches to him, or whether it was accidental or designed (the former most likely) remains a subject for future investigation. Meantime the officer is placed under arrest, and it is believed that an enquiry into the circumstances of the case will immediately take place. No blame can attach to the Commander who was on shore, and was entitled to be there, under the regulations of this navy, which however appear to us to be faulty in that respect. By all accounts he will be a great sufferer, having not only lost all his Plate and Cabin furniture of every kind, but stores to the value of R. 6,000, which were provided for the passage to Suez, for the *Atalanta* was the vessel appointed to take the next mail, on the 28th. The other officers have in like manner lost every thing.

It becomes a serious consideration, how the Mails are to be regularly kept up, with the *Semiramis* and *Atalanta* both put *hors de Combat*. It can hardly be expected that the *Berenice*, which ought to be in about the 20th could be got ready to proceed to sea again in so short a time, and there seems no resource therefore but to send the *Hugh Lindsay*, the only other Vessel now in Port, though the result would be that the distant mails would be again left behind, that is, if, as usual, she were sent off with an allowance of 4 or 5 days beyond the other Vessels, to make the passage. We have indeed heard it said that she will be despatched, probably about the 20th.

Of the three little wars that we have on hand at present, the Affghan, Joudpore and Kurnool, we are enabled to day to give some rather interesting particulars, partly derived from our Up Country and Madras Cotemporaries, and partly from private letters. The first indeed may be held to be already settled, and settled much more quickly and satisfactorily, than could by possibility have been anticipated six months ago, saving always certain small matters left for adjustment by the Bombay Column on its return, and the chance of a conflict with the Ameers of Hydrabad, neither of which can cause any material delay; the other two wars, if such they can be called, after the Duke of Wellington's famous Declaration *that England can have no little wars*, seem in a fair way of adjustment, without any shedding of blood, that is in the literal sense, though of course there will be blood letting in both cases, according to use and wont, to defray the expence of the Expeditions, and assist in replenishing the Honourable Company's Coffers. The affair of Joudpore is an absolute Pantomime, in which Col. Sutherland plays the part of Harlequin, and the Rajah the Clown, if the details of the proceedings before that place, which have reached us, be one half true. These Rajpoots, of whose high character for courage, patriotism &c. we used to hear so much formerly, seem to be a race of contemptible cowards, only surpassed by the Affghans. It is only by coming in close contact with them, that their real character has been ascertained.

We have seen later letters, than those given below, which state that the Bombay Division would positively break ground on the 16th, and that, after the first march, the officers were to return to attend a great entertainment given by the Schah, to celebrate the investiture of the officers with the medals of the new order of the Dooranee Empire. Dost Mohammed was thought to be only waiting their departure to make head again.

Cabul 2 Sept.

"Sale's Brigade remains here. The remainder of the Bengalees march on the 1st proxo; the Chief goes with them for the purpose of visiting Simla, at least such is the avowed object at present, but he is not yet sure, at all events he wont go with us; so we shall be under the tender mercies of General W.—The Dost made a narrow escape, and he owes it entirely to the treachery of Hadjee Khan, the Kaukur Chief, who, much to our satisfaction, has got his deserts, by being condemned to imprisonment for life. Cabul fruits delicious and in such quantities."

Cabul 5 Sept.

"Col. Herring of the Bengal 37th was murdered by a gang of Ghilzies, while walking out in the Evening with two or three of his Officers. It appears that about 4 marches from this, and 3 days ago, while escorting treasure for the army, Colonel H. a Havildar and two officers went to a neighbouring Hill, about a mile and a half from the Camp, totally unarmed, excepting the Havildar, and that in turning round the shoulder of the Hill, they came upon a party of about 30 Ghilzies, who immediately assaulted Colonel Herring's Party with Stones;—they of course, being unarmed, beat a retreat and might have got off, but a stone struck the Colonel on the back of the head and stunned him, the Adjutant was shot through the knee, but managed to escape, along with the other officer back into Camp, the Havildar stopped, like a Gallant fellow, to defend his Colonel and was literally cut to pieces, which was also the fate of his Master. Their remains were brought into Camp yesterday morning and buried. We have lost three officers now, within the last month, Brigadier Arnold, Col. Herring and Captain Fothergill of H M. 13th., who died yesterday. The Army is in good health and rejoice at the prospect of soon being back again in India, which I hope will be in 4 months, or about the beginning of February.

The orders for commencing our march are out, and the day fixed is the 15th instant, we are all heartily tired of Cabool, notwithstanding the charms of the Europe fruits, snow ice &c. and in my opinion this famed city is not worth coming 1500 miles to see. There is a Report in Camp this morning of important news from Hydrabad, that the Ameers have been again found out, corresponding with the Khan of Khelat (whom by the bye we are to crush as we go down) and with the Kaipoor Rajah. If this is the case, we may still have an opportunity of plucking a fresh laurel, in addition to Ghizne, about which you have no doubt heard long ago. Genl. Wilshire takes the Bombay Column back, unless indeed the news from Hydrabad should prove true and make Sir John Keane change his mind, which is not at all unlikely, as the 8th of 20 or 30 crores of Rupees, the treasure said to be possessed by the Ameers, is not at all to be sneezed at. We have no Beer, no Wine, no Cheroots nor any thing to qualify our beautiful iced water with, or prevent the ill effects of the fruit; it is very hard but we must all bear it. I dread to think what on earth we are to do, when we get back into the regions of bad water.

We have been favoured with the sight of a very late letter from Karachee, which gives a fearful picture of the sickness in the Regiments stationed at Tattah. It appears that at the beginning of this month the 22d Regiment had 237 men in Hospital and the 26th nearly 200. The writer states, he had it from an eye witness, "that at an evening inspection of the 26th, the men were actually falling out of the lines by half dozens, and lying down in all directions, like a Regiment Calling the roll, after a severe action. They are at present utterly unfit to take the field, should their services be required. The 22d little better. The two corps, on an average, each receive daily into Hospital 30 men and discharge 7, so that by this time I think their sick must amount to 300 each, which will continue to increase, and the disease to assume a more fatal character, as the inundation subsides. The Golundauze had upwards of 30 men out of 60 and the Sappers and Miners in like proportion in Hospital. All the Native Servants suffer dreadfully." It is farther stated that nearly every Officer of the 26th Regiment had had Fever, and several were still suffering severely from it.—The same remark applied to the Engineers and Artillery. The 22d were in orders to proceed to Bukkur, 200 men to go in the first detachment, which would not leave a man fit for duty at Tatta. The Hospital establishments are described as equally badly off with the Men.

Constrasted with this deplorable state of matters at Tattah, it is exceedingly satisfactory to learn that the Troops at Karachee remained perfectly healthy, there being 30 of the Grenadiers and about the same number of the 40th in Hospital, which is as near as may be the average at most of our best stations.

Yet it seems that Col Pottinger is resolved that Tattah shall be the Head Quarters in Lower Scinde. Surely the Government will never countenance a proposal that is to place in such imminent peril the lives of so many of its People. If experience has proved that natives are unable to bear up under such a climate, what hope can there be for Europeans, and where is the advantage, with a free communication, and Karachee so near at hand, a Place found to be alike healthy to European and Native? Though very little rain has fallen this season, the natives say that it is still above the average of the last six years. Fort Manora, having been recommended for Sea bathing, has become quite a fashionable Place, and boasted, at the date of our letter, the names of most of the *distingue's* in the settlement.

We hear that our old acquaintance Said Mustapha Khan passed through this *incog* on his way to Persia, having been accommodated with a passage on board the *Tauze* Brig of War, which lately left for Muscat. It will be recollected, in what manner this worthy old Gentleman was treated upon the last occasion he visited this, and how much reason he had, both to save his purse and character, to avoid making any acquaintances in this Place. His former visit cost him good 5000 rupees, which would have been a comfortable independeuce to him, in his old age, in Persia. He took especial care to avoid all commissions this time.

The news of the non-arrival of the Calcutta mails in time for the September Packet, appears to have caused a very considerable excitement in Calcutta, as we anticipated it would, and to have led to the immediate adoption of measures for obtaining some change of system. A public Meeting, called upon a Requisition signed by upwards of 700 names of respectability obtained on a very short notice, was immediately to be held, for the purpose of addressing Government on the subject, and it would appear that the most strenuous exertions are about to be made to have the management of the Packets taken out of the hands of this Government, and transferred to Calcutta. Whatever may be the result of this step, the recent unfortunate occurrence will certainly give a powerful stimulus to the measure for extending Steam Communication with this country, and thus work beneficially. But we regret to see that the Promoters of this measure still cling with such tenacity to the authorities at Home, from whom it has long appeared to us that nothing was to be expected, nor is there any thing in the correspondence just received from Mr. Curtis to shake this opinion. Let an independent Company be formed, under the management of such men as Mr. C., and there is no fear of the result. We have not space for the correspondence referred to, nor is it indeed of much importance, for there is nothing conclusive in it, but we have extracted very fully from our Calcutta Brethren, in order that our Readers may see the state of public feeling at that Presidency, as well as the measures likely to spring out of the present excitement.

The remarks we made, on the case of Dr. Williams, have at length called forth a letter from *Miles*, the very highest authority, if we mistake not, on such matters in this country.—We earnestly beg the attention of those, in whom the power of redress is lodged, to the tenor of this letter, which, according to our view of the offence charged, clearly establishes not only that an error was committed by the Court Martial in framing the charge, but that the Court itself was incompetent to try such a case, and consequently that the whole of its proceedings are illegal. We have moreover been assured, upon unquestionable authority, that for the last 40 years no General Court Martial, so constituted, has ever been held, and that the records of the Judge Advocate General's office contain no instance of such a Court Martial, previous to that period. We trust, that this will suffice to lead to a revision of the sentence, and to the whole of these odious and discreditable proceedings being expunged from the Records of the Army.

MR. WILLIAM'S COURT MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—In the editorial remarks in to-day's Courier you ask—"by what regulation, or by what reason, the Court (in this case) *necessarily* behoved to come to a verdict (?) of dismissal." To which the answer is simply, because Mr Williams was found guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, and had been thus rendered unworthy of bearing a commission in the army. The *sentence*, therefore, was unobjectionable, but your remarks shew that the *verdict* was not borne out by the evidence adduced in support of the charge, and in this consisted the error of the Court Martial; for you will observe in the case reported in to-day's Courier, to which you have called attention, the great care with which that Court Martial specified the prisoners acquittal of the dishonoring part of the charge preferred against him. In the same manner, according to your account of the proceedings of Mr. William's trial, should the Court Martial have acquitted him of that part of the charge which rendered his remaining in the service impossible, and then it might have awarded an inferior punishment, proportionate to the degree of culpability proved against him. The code of military law is not based upon that of Draco, but a Court Martial can no more award a lesser punishment for the Military offence of *conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman*, than a judge can award a lesser punishment on a conviction for wilful murder.

But the constitution of the General Court Martial held for the trial of Mr. Williams—it being composed, as I understand, of one Captain as president with one Captain and seven subalterns as members—was clearly illegal. For in section XXI of the Mutiny Act for the Honorable Company's European Troops, it is expressly enacted—*that no General Court Martial for the trial of any Officer shall consist of less than thirteen Members.* But to this enactment there is an exception set forth in section XIX, which is, that General Courts Martial held *in any place out of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the Government of the Company may consist of any number not less than seven.* But this exception is, in the same section, expressly restricted to General Courts Martial holden upon *any officer &c of the said company's Forces* SERVING in such place. If therefore, an officer belonging to the troops *now serving* at Karrak or Aden should commit a military offence there, he might be tried at either place by a General Court Martial consisting of any number of members not less than seven. But Mr. Williams neither committed the offence for which he was tried at Karrak nor did he belong to the troops serving there, and consequently, as the above exception can in no manner apply to his case, the constitution of the General Court Martial held for his trial must be considered to have been altogether illegal.

MILES.

12th October 1839.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

To-morrow is the natal day of her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who will complete her 47th year.

Although nothing positive can be known as to the precise day on which parliament will be prorogued, we *learn that next Friday week, the 23d August, is the day mentioned as most likely in the best informed quarters.—Sunday Paper.*

We regret to learn that Sir Jeffry Wyatville, for many years "the favourite architect" of George IV., is severely indisposed at his apartments in Windsor Castle.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Rougemont de Lowenberg, the eminent banker, died in Paris on Wednesday last.

MOCK ROYALTY OUTWITTED.—Last week, upon one of those beautiful afternoons which animated and delighted the animal and vegetable world, a group of ladies and sprigs of nobility and fashion, with a numerous *cortége* and outriders, elegantly caprisoned, rode from the Regent's Park up to the new Barnet-road, towards the turnpike, near the Swiss Tavern, in exact imitation of her Majesty and suite; the lady, indeed, personating the Queen, was attired in similar costume to that worn by her Majesty in her riding excursions, and in person she much resembled that youthful and illustrious personage. The Swiss Tavern was at the time crowded with visiters, and the worthy host, anxious to testify his respect and loyalty to her Majesty, summoned his customers and servants to the gate, all of whom (a host in themselves) were prepared, bareheaded, to receive her with three hearty shouts of welcome. The tollman, however, who had acquired a deeper knowledge of royalty than the crowd, by having attended a gate in the western district, with the cunning leer of a Cyclop's eye, advised them to spare their breath, and, upon the principle of the old proverb, "keep their heads warm," asserting, at the same time, that "the lady might be a duchess, or marchioness, or something or less degree, but she was no more a queen than he was a Cerberus, as they would speedily see by his charging the whole *corpse* (as he emphatically termed them) with the toll." The *cortége* approached, the toll-man was about to exact his fee, when the whole corps looked "unutterable things," wheeled about in double quick time, and the *soi-disant* lady queen, wearing her "blushing honours thick upon her," galloped away, conscious of the confusion she had created.—*Morning Herald.*

GRATTAN'S EARLY PECULIARITIES.—When we resided in Windsor Forest, he would spend whole moonlight nights rambling and losing himself in the thickest plantation. He would sometimes pause and address a tree in soliloquy, thus preparing himself early for an assembly which he was destined in later life to adorn. One morning he amused us at breakfast with an adventure of the night before in the forest. In one of those midnight rambles he stopped at a gibbet, and commenced apostrophizing the chains in his usual animated strain, when he suddenly felt a tap on his shoulder, and on turning about, was accosted by an unknown person-"How the Devil did you get down!" To which the rambler calmly replied, "Sir, I suppose you have an interest in that question."—*Life and Times of Henry Grattan.*

Mr. Horatio Ross has, in consequence of ill-health, declined to come forward for the city of Aberdeen, in the event of another election; Sir G. Murray is therefore to be invited to supply Mr. Ross's place.—*Standard.*

Mr. Leeds, of St. Edmund's, has now upwards of 50,000 silkworms at work. He has commenced collecting the cocoons, and if any lady or gentleman be desirous of seeing these insects, he will be most ready to afford them inspection. He has been most successful in their treatment this year, and is engaged in raising mulberry trees from reed obtained for him by Sir R. J. Harvey from abroad.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Lord Wodehouse, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, hearing that Love, the Chartist, and others of that class, were about to address the people at Wymondham on Sunday morning, entered that town early, and ordered the police to be readiness to warn the incendiaries out of the place. About 11 o'clock Love went to the Market-cross, intending to hold forth, but the police and constables made him move on, and would not permit him to raise a crowd. The Lord-Lieutenant gave the same directions in the surrounding towns, and Love walked with his companions briskly from one place to another, in each the police preventing him from uttering his pestilential doctrines, and he fought his weary way home scarcely able to walk from fatigue.—*Norwich Mercury.*

At a meeting which took place the other evening for the purpose of forming a North London Mechanics' Institution, Mr. Basil Montagu, as an illustration of the maxim that knowledge is power, related the following anecdote:—He was walking a few months ago in Portland-place, when he observed a large crowd of people assembled, and found that it was in consequence of a large mastiff dog having a lesser one in his gripe. Several persons tried by splitting the mastiff's ear, and by biting and pinching his tail, to make it let go its hold, but in vain. At last a delicate and dandified young gentlemen came up, and making his way through the crowd into the circle requested to be allowed to separate the dogs; assent was given amid jeers and laughter, when the dandy slowly drew from his pocket a large snuff box, and having taken a pinch himself, inserted his fingers again into the box, and withdrawing a larger pinch deliberately applied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff operated so powerfully on the animal's olfactory nerves, that it not only immediately let go its hold, but made its escape as fast as it could. The dandy was loudly cheered, upon which he stopped for a moment and said, "Gentlemen, I have merely given you a proof that 'knowledge is power.'"—*Times August 3.*

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.—Of all the instances of sensibility in plants, the most remarkable is that of the Venus's fly-trap. It has a large dilated foot stalk and leaf formed of two lobes fixed by a middle rib, with some thorny precesses or protuberances, an arrangement to give it irritability. Nature provides a honey-like secretion which attracts the flies and insects to feed upon, and by stepping on them the leaves close, and the insect is entrapped. Mr. Knight first ascertained that this plant could be fed on filaments of raw beef but the general complaint is, that it will not live long, in this country, from the want of a supply of its proper food. The lecturer was the first to discover that the sensibility resided in the thorns, and not in the middle rib, where it was formerly supposed to belong. After flies or any other insects are entrapped, the leaves remain closed several days when the insect may be seen struggling within. The process will go on till both lobes of the leaf are collapsed and straight, and the teeth locked, until, at last, it will re-open, when the insect will be seen crushed, every particle of fluid being absorbed, so that the fly may be blown out at almost the first breath of wind. There is another plant allied to it in geographical distribution which when kept in a greenhouse entraps beetles, flies and other insects. At the bottom of the flower is a saccharine liquid to which the insect goes, but cannot return, as he is arrested by what are not inaptly compared to files of bayonets. The lecturer made a series of experiments on these plants, which had been in his possession for upwards of 12 years, by feeding them with filaments of beef and mutton, and they were at last merely destroyed by accident. Another plant, a native of our own country, the Drosena roturdifolia, or Sundew of our marshes, possesses an apparatus of an analogus organic character, bearing a viscid fluid, and a multitude of hairs, which have the effect of catching insects, whereon to feed the plant.—(Professor Johnson's Lecture.)

CONFESSIONS OF A THUG.—BY CAPTAIN MEADOWS TAYLOR, OF THE SERVICE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—"You have given a faithful portrait of a Thug's life, his ceremonies, and his acts; whilst I am proud that the world will know of the deeds and adventures of Ameer Ali, the Thug," are the concluding words of the autobiographical narrative, which Captain Taylor has here put into the mouth of one of the most desperate of that extraordinary combination of assassins, whose atrocities have only within the last seven or eight years become the wonder and horror of India. The history of mankind affords no parallel to Thuggee; the bands of the Old Man of the Mountain, scattered over many lands, the secret tribunals of Germany, the Inquisition, were all petty murderers when compared with this terrible association. Romance could not invent anything so hideous and contradictory as is shown in this strange work; and were not the whole system discovered, revealed, and corroborated *by unquestionable proof, it would be impossible for the mind to believe that such things could have been, and, in spite of all the exertions of European intelligence and power, could still be. We have not room* to tell of the incredible incidents with which these volumes abound, or of the various adventures and dangers of the Thug. These are altogether so curious as to ensure for this work a general circulation. The sketches of Oriental manners, customs, and society which the subject involves are alone a high recommendation to this publication.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE LATE FATAL GIG ACCIDENT.—HEAVY DEODAND.—A resumed inquiry took place yesterday morning before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the body of a child aged 20 months, named R. W. Belton, who was killed on Thursday evening last by being run over by a gig driven by Mr. C. Tilbury, Coachmaker, of 48 Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. The principal witnesses examined were Mrs. C. Leslie, of No. 3, Upper Harley-street; Miss Christiana Leslie, her daughter; and Lord W. B. Butler, brother of the Marquis of Ormonde. They all deposed that they were passing on Thursday evening last through Great Cumberland-street. They did not see the child knocked down or run over, but a cry of alarm made them turn round, when they saw the child lying in the middle of the street. They all said that the gig was driven at a moderate pace until the accident had occurred; and Mrs. Leslie, in answer to the Coroner, said, "I think the driver of the gig was not to blame with reference to the causing the accident, but I do not think he acted right in driving off without waiting to see what had happened." Miss Ann Weeden, and a soldier of the Grenadier Guards, proved that the horse in the gig knocked down the child with its off fore leg, and that the off wheel of the vehicle passed over the child's body, killing it on the spot. After a long consultation the jury returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death, with a deodand of 20*l.* on the horse and gig." The foreman, at the request of the jury, wished the Coroner to censure Mr. Tilbury for having inhumanly driven away after the accident. Mr. Tilbury was censured accordingly.

THE STORM OF LAST NIGHT.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES BY THE LIGHTNING.—At a late hour last night the metropolis was visited by a most severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail and rain, which raged for some time, and occasioned very great devastation. The shower of hail was of almost unexampled density, and covered the ground in many places to the extent of several inches with solid ice. Shortly after the outbreak of the storm the excitement in the metropolis was increased by a destructive fire which originated by the electric fluid enveloping a lucifer-match manufactory, the property of a person whose name was understood to be Clarkson, situated in Bull-alley, Golden-lane, St. Luke's. Notwithstanding the torrents of hail and rain that were descending at the time, the conflagration raged with violence. The different fire-engines were prompt in attendence. The fire-men on their arrival had a plentiful supply of water. The fire continued burning upwards of an hour, and the roof and upper part of the premises were wholly destroyed. About the same time another conflagration, supposed to be occasioned by the lightning, burst forth from some stables, situated near the Regent's canal, near Lee, which were entirely burnt down before the engines arrival. On approaching the river after the storm, which lasted upwards of an hour, it appeared every much swollen, and the current was exceedingly strong.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting on Tuesday evening, the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President, in the chair, a short notice was read of a species of gall insect found at Neemuch, in Western India, communicated by Captain Downes, of the United Service Institution, and accompanied by well-executed lithographic drawings by native artists. From Mr London were exhibited two species of cocus, one species being found on the wood of the pear-tree, and the other on the stems and leaves of the manella, which soon cover the leaves with honey dew, destroying the plant by the exhaustion of the sap. Mr. Fennell communicated a new method of preventing the destructive ravages of caterpillars and earwings on fruit-trees, which he had practised with much success. He employs India rubber, submitted to the action of heat till it has lost all its solidity, and when it becomes a viscid juice, with which he saturates twine, which is tied round the stem of the tree in various parts, and effectually prevents the insects getting up. The plan is not expensive, as the value of 3d. is sufficient for the protection of 20 fruit trees. Mr. Raddon, of Bristol, exhibited some insects from Africa and also some North American species obtained from turpentine. Mr Ogilby communicated some particulars on the ravages of the oak moth on the trees in Epping and Hainault forests. The entire foliage of the trees has in many instances been destroyed by the insects, which may be seen falling off by the assistance of the wind as thick as the flakes from a snow storm. The trees have not been able to develope any new branches, as all the vital energies have been exhausted in providing a second crop of leaves; and the same effects have been observed in the neighbourhood of Coombe-wood, Dulwich, Croydon, and either localities in the neighbourhood of London.

TIMES.—AUGUST 3.

The noble army of church-rate confessors, who not only refuse to pay lawful tribute, but literally court distraints and imprisonments as the penalty of their contumaciousness, we have now to add the name of one John Thorogood, an honest and humble shoemaker at Chelmsford. If it be true that exceptions sometimes evince the authority of the rule under which they occur, then the mere fewness of your church-rate recusants affords a reasonable presumption that apart from sectarian brawls, instigated by the King's Head Club, and their virulent accomplices in Scotland, the great body of our countrymen, Dissenters as well as others, so far from objecting to church-rates as an infringement upon the rights of conscience, or coveting the distinction of chanting hymns in a gaol, prefer the prudent philosophy of Cuddie Headrig, who, unwilling to incur the penalties of rebellion, declared that he had "*nae notion o' psalm-singing in the "Grass-market,*" and thus excused himself from joining the banners of the Covenant. It is needless to say that the insurgent file, of whom John Thorogood is the rawest recruit, are as destitute of the numercial strength of the Covenanters as of their high moral energy and their many extenuating pleas. The large numbers of persons who vote and petition against church rates are precisely those whose opposition, instead of being heartily sustained by an enlightened, conscientious, and discriminating principle, would be equallly directed against window-duty or any other tax which they could hope to be released from by similar means. Hence, the ranks of such petitioners and voters are considerably swelled by selfish and inconsiderate multitudes, who, though not otherwise hostile to the established church, have such a general antipathy to public burdens, as would induce them, if possible, to get rid of them all. But the whole-hoggers of this ecclesiastical Radicalism are contemptibly few. Out of seventeen millions of people, the blessed remnant who have pretended to suffer for the iranti-church-rate piety (even inluding the modern Scotch worthies, whose resistance to the Edinburgh annuity is the same in principle) consists exactly of the following saints whose names will doubtless be embalmed in a more imperishable calendar than ours:

1. Mr. WILLIAM TAIT, bookseller, Edinburgh, who after solemnly protesting that he would suffer martyrdom rather than pay his church taxes, performed the magnanimous for a night or two in goal, then quietly settled the amount and was *processioned out* by about 50 Radical operatives.

2. Mr. THOMASS RUSSELL, of Edinburgh, who, though sworn as a town-councillor to maintain obedience to the laws, preferred a prison to his oaths, and after being solaced in gaol by a prayer from a deputation of Dissenting preachers, became somewhat chilled in his heroism, and purchased *out*, like Tait, less the proces-i-m.

3. JOHN BROWN, a Dissenting minister in Edinburgh, who, with an equal tenderness for his conscience and his comfort, inculcated a practical submission to authority as the ordinance of GOD, not only by refusing *to pay his annuity-tax, but by allowing a portion of his furniture to be seized and sold for the amount. The priest, however, took good care to eschew the gaol, and perferred enduring persecution at his own fireside* — a sort of feather-bed martyr—a parlour-boarder in the school of tribulation—an inside passenger to glory. To those who are fond of seeing a consequential coxcomb ducked and drenched in a horse-pond, we earnestly recommend Mr Robert Haldane's letters addressed to this sectarian quack the eighth edition of which may be had at Nisbet's in Berners-street.

4. Mr. JOHN CHILDS, printer at Bungay, a genuine specimen of the English variety, who wears powder, keeps a one-horse shay, gives out the hymn at chapel, collects the pew rents, pays the wages of his spiritual labourer, and acts as lord-paramount, in short, in all the concerns of his little village conventicle. This excellent soul, being unable to command public notoriety in any other mode, refused to pay his church-rates, took a taste of limbo, and got himself paragraphed. By the way, what has become of Mr. John Childs? We never hear a syllable about him.

5. A certain Mr. Pellatt, who putting too much confidence in the flesh, went rashly into court without counsel, to exercise his oratory against churchrates, but came out of it paying the smart both in cash and chagrin.

6. Next, we have no less a personage than David Jones himself. Davy, it is well known, has been a fierce opponent of the church from the fall of ADAM downwards; but, notwithstanding the formidable incarnation under the guise of which he lately made a desperate effort to get rid of the rates, the superior powers have recommitted him to his appropriate abode, known immemorially as "*Davy Jones's locker,*" where, indeed, the plot against church rates was originally hatched.

7. Last of all comes John Thorogood, the pious shoemaker of Chelmsford. John, as his name betokens, is a remarkably concientious man, albeit more nearly resembling ST. CRISPIN than ST. PAUL. The latter Apostle (exulting in a good concience in spite of the fetters which had been put upon him for conduct very different from that of refusing to pay church rates) says to his hearers, "I would that ye were "altogether such as I am, except *these bonds.*" But our worthy cordwainer, reversing this apostolic aspiration, has taken a fancy, it seems, to imitate Paul's *bonds* rather than anything else. Too conscientious to support the national worship by paying a tribute infinitely less objectionable than what CHRIST himself had tolerated in regard to heathen temples, John Th[illegible]

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rogood peremptorily refuses to pay 5s. 6d. for church-rates, abandons his useful but unproductive calling and tries his chance in the country gaol. From that hallowed Patmos the self-immured prisoner submits an expostulation to Parliament through the hands of Mr. Thomas Dunombe, setting forth not only that his religious scruples ought to exempt him from church-rates (just as much as the Quaker's religious antipathy to war ought to exempt that body from every tax that can possibly be subservient to our naval and military establishment;) but also that Mr. Thorogood's gaol levees, attended by no fewer than five visitors daily are cruelly restricted to only eight hours *per diem*.

The truth is, that imprisonment although a sad bore to a well-conditioned person, is often, to a poor man, a tolerably speculation. Let him dexterously identify his confinement with the furtherance of some public cause deeply interesting to a large portion of the community, and he becomes forthwith an object of extensive sympathy and charity. For example a conscientious church-rate confessor, on thus relinquishing his awl and his home, where from Tuesday to Saturday he would scarcely see face or earn a pound, may really find himself so numerously visited in prison, and withal so munificently solaced, that eight hours a-day for his new business are felt to be quite inadequate. Precedents have occurred, too, as in the case of the Dorchester labourers, wherein a reckless temerity has been lucrative and glorifying to offenders in precise proportion as it has subjected them to the penalties of law. Now, while all this operates as a sort of bounty upon refractoriness, every-body must see that a few months of such confinement to a worthy artisan, who has always been pinned to his stool from morning till night, is attended with considerable indemnification. Besides its current advantages and receipts, it forms prospectively an excellent resource for creating a business connexion, and a capital advertisement to set up with, after the sufferer's discharge. So much for honest John Thorogood. We are deeply grieved to think, that owing to his having abused the privilege of seeing his wife on Sundays, he his now enduring the hardship of being visited by her only on work-a-days; but the trial, we trust, will be sanctified.

These, then, are seven champions of modern Christendom who have had the intrepidity to seek renown in this unhallowed warfare. They have severally got their deserts. They have sown the wind, and they are reaping the whirlwind.

TIMES.—August, 6.

The following extract, which is taken from a late number of the Washington *Globe*, refers to the consequences of the scheme concocted by some of the banks in the United States to levy an enormous tax on the industry and manufacturing system of England by a monopoly of cotton, the price of which in this country they expected to fix at their own pleasure. After describing the first effect of the combination, which it is immaterial to give, the article in the *Globe*, proceeds as follows:—

"The prospect for a while looked fair, and the adventurers stood on the tiptoe of expectation. But it happened there were two sides to the question, and two parties to the issue—one on the west, the other on the east, of the Atlantic. In short, the whole manufacturing and commercial world had something to say in this business. Most especially the manufacturing interest of England demurred to the project, and set its face against this great scheme of the 'great credit system.'

"Thus a contest ensued between the buyers and sellers—one holding on, the other fighting off, and each striving who should tire the other out. It was obvious that victory would mainly depend on the plenty or scarcity of money, either of which results rested in the discretion of the wiredrawers of the 'great credit system.' Without pointing out the various ramifications by which such things are brought about, it is sufficient to say, what every practical man will understand, that the success or failure of the scheme of monopoly, the ultimate triumph of one or other of the parties, rested in the pique or policy, the discretion, of a certain knot of gentlemen snugly escouced in a parlour in Threadneedle-street, in the city of London. Strange that people living 3,000 miles off should thus have it in their power to make money plenty or scarce in America; but it is nevertheless true as gospel. They have but to draw in, or thrust out, their horns, like a snail from his shell—to raise or lower the rate of interest a peg or two—or refuse to discount pieces of paper, and the thing is done. The brokers and merchants of the United States become inflated or contracted, as the case may be; and if the latter, they begin to rail at this 'outlandish Administration,' for warring against property, and stimulating 'the poor against the rich.' These people, according to their own account, comprise all the wealth of the country, though they can at any time be squeezed as dry as a sponge, by a contraction of the fingers of certain gentlemen in a back parlour of Threadneedle-street.

"The contest about the price of cotton was one of peculiar interest to England, whose manufacturers find in it the means of drawing tribute from the whole world. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Bank of England should sympathize a little with them in the struggle to bring down the price of the raw material of so great a portion of their fabrics; or that the gentlemen in the back parlour should finally become auxiliaries in the war. They have done so, and the consequences are already felt in the United States. They have raised the rate of interest on discounted bills—they have decreed that money shall be scarce, and cotton fall. They have curtailed their discounts, and the shock is already felt in the caverns of the brokers of Wall-street, in the vaults of the bank, and in the remotest paper cities of the far west.

"This is a plain, naked statement of the case. Let us recapitulate the steps by which it was brought to the present crisis. They are few and brief. The rage for speculation, fed and pampered by the inflated 'credit system,' engendered and brought to a fatal maturity by an inordinate multiplication of banks and an inordinate expansion of their paper—without this, the scheme would never have been conceived; for it could never have entered the imaginations of any but madmen to attempt a monopoly of a crop worth 50,000,000 or 60,000,000. Nothing but the entire control of a portion of these manufactories of their own money could have enabled them to carry out such a stupendous scheme. It is therefore the legitimate progeny of the 'great credit system.'

"And what has it already produced? Want and starvation among thousands, nay, millions of human beings in England, owing to the high prices of the great staple of their labour, and the determination of their employers to resist the monopolists; on this side the water, dismay, stagnation of business, depression of stocks, and all those fatal symptoms that mark the great convulsions of the commercial world, which is suffering a syncope—a solemn pause, in which men stand staring at each other, and like the sailor who was blown sky-high by the pranks of a juggler, asking 'What will come next?'"

We have received by this express Bombay letters and journals to the 3d of June inclusive. They comprise the accounts we received last week of the disastrous state of our affairs in China, and convey to us the petition of the British merchants resident in Bombay (dated 3d of June) to the Lords of the Privy Council, praying relief from the inconveniences and losses incurred by them in delivering up to the Superintendant of British trade in India the opium which they possessed in China, as our readers already know.

Our correspondent, deeply deploring the circumstance, expresses his fears that when the matter shall be investigated, the British Government and the East India Company will both be found deeply compromised, and the Chinese Government free from all blame. It will, he expects, be proved that the trade was undertaken and encouraged with the full knowledge of the British Government and of the East India Company that the article (opium) was contraband, or rather strictly prohibited by the laws of China. On his knowledge, we are told, the petitioners rest their hopes of indemnity.

The political consequences of this affair were deemed in Bombay of the most momentous nature, occurring, as it did, at a moment when the Affghan war, the unsettled state of our relations with Persia, the hourly expected demise of Runjeet Singh (an event which would compel the British Government to interfere in the affairs of the Punjub, and the general unsatisfactory condition of our trade with China. Our correspondent was not able to state what measures would be taken by the Governor-General in this unpleasant affair,

The news from the army was in the aggregate favourable. The contingent of Runjeet Singh had taken the field, and would co-operate with our troops at Cabul in reinstating the puppet Shah-Soojah in the sovereignty. No alteration in the state of affairs in the Persian gulf.—*Times, August* 6.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Aug. 7.

MURRAY V. WALTER.

This was an appeal from an order of the vice Chancellor. The bill was filed by the widow of Mr. Murray, one of the editors of the *Times* newspaper, who died in 1834, for an account of the receipts and expenditure since the year 1819, when Mr. Murray became possessed of the moiety of a sixteenth share of that paper. Mr. Walter, Mr. Alsager, and Mr Lawson, the three proprietors of the paper, against whom and others unknown the bill was filed, put in separate answers. Mr. Walter admitted by his answer that he was a proprietor of the paper, and that the books and papers which contained the accounts were in the hands of the treasurer. Alsager and Lawson in their answer admitted the great profits of the paper, but said nothing of the books, merely asserting that Mrs. Murray had received the profits to which she was entitled. On the coming in of these answers the plaintiff moved before the Vice Chancellor for an order on Mr. Walter to produce the books and papers, which he admitted to be in the hands of the treasurer. The Vice Chancellor was of opinion that an application against one of several proprietors to deliver up the books belonging to them and not in his custody, was not to be supported, and he dismissed the motion with costs.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Romilly now appeared in support of an appeal from this decision. It appeared by the bill and answer that Mr. Murray had been a parliamentary reporter of the *Times* newspaper, and that he was afterwards foreign editor at a salary of 800*l.* a-year. In 1819 he purchased from Mr. Walter the half of a sixteenth share of the paper for the sum of 1400*l.*, but subject to the condition that Mr. Walter might re-purchase the share at any time, on giving six months' notice of his intention. Mr. Murray during his life, and Mrs. Murray afterwards, received the profits of the share, and gave receipts for them without questioning the correctness of the returns of profits. Those profits were calculated and paid by the treasurer, the common agent of all the parties. In the month of December, 1838, Mr. Walter, through his solicitor, Mr. Dobie, sent a notice to Mrs. Murray, that he intended to re-purchase the share sold to her husband. Mr. Walter, in his first answer, stated that he did not know what books were in the hands of the treasurer. An exception was taken to this, and on the matter being argued before the master, the exception was allowed. In a second answer, Mr. Walter gave a schedule of the books in the hands of the treasurer, and of the deeds and documents in his own possession. The learned counsel contended now that Mr. Walter was bound to produce these papers, and that the absence of the other persons who are proprietors of the paper was no good ground for refusing his motion. The case of Welbourn v. Ingleby was a conclusive authority on the point. In that case Lord Brougham ordered the production of accounts, although all the shareholders of a company were not before the Court. In such cases the Court presumed the presence of the other parties, although they were virtually absent. It was Mr. Walter who sold the share to Mr. Murray. The application was, therefore, against him specially, and when it was considered that he admitted that all parties had a right to the inspection of the books, there seemed to be no great hardship in his producing those accounts which the plaintiff required. By that part of the answer he in fact admitted the plaintiff's right to the production of the books.

The Lord Chancellor said he really had not a doubt on the subject. The only point was, how to reconcile the case of Welbourne v. Ingleby with the ideas of the established practice of the Court.

Mr. K. Bruce and Mr. Bacon, on the other side supported the decision of the Court below. An order for the production of papers could not be made against one member of a company, when those papers were in the custody of others who had an equal interest in them. This objection they contended was an insurmountable one, and one, too, of which the plaintiff could not reasonably complain, for the names of the proprietors were stated in Mr. Walter's answer, and the plaintiff might, by amending her bill, have brought them all before the Court. With respect to the case of Welbourn v. Ingleby, they observed that it must have been decided on some very special circumstances, as it appeared in the report to be at variance with the practice of the Court, as it had prevailed both before and since that decision. The bill was an attempt to extort a higher price for the share on the disinclination of the *Times* to disclose the state of their affairs, and the defendants were, therefore, justified in resisting, in accordance to the established practice of the Court.

Mr. Richards replied.

The Lord Chancellor.—This was a bill filed against three of several proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, and the plaintiff by the motion requires one of those defendants to produce certain documents not in his own possession, and admitted to be the property of others as well as his, and in the custody of their treasurer. Now this motion was decidedly at variance with the established practice of the Court. No order of this description was ever made against a partner, unless he was in a condition to comply with the order. In the present case, the defendant was not in possession of the documents, nor had he that control over the common agent of the partners which might compel him to produce them without the consent of the other partners. The case of Welbourn v. Ingleby was undoubtedly at variance with this view of the case, but the report was so very short that it could not be considered an authority, as there must have been some very special case made to sustain the order, and that special case was not mentioned by the reporter. The whole matter was comprised in less than half a page. Under these circumstances his lordship felt it his duty to adhere to the practice of the Court—a practice which had prevailed during the whole of his experience, both before and since the decision in Welbourn v. Ingleby. The motion was, therefore, refused, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

A Return of the Number of Newspaper Stamps, at One Penny and One Halfpenny, issued to the several Newspapers in London, from the 1st of April to the 29th of June, 1839, inclusive, specifying each Newspaper by Name, and the Number of Stamps issued each Month during that period to each Newspaper.

	April.	May.	June.
Morning Chronicle	180,000	210,000	140,000
Morning Post	85,000	90,000	80,000
Morning Herald	140,000	175,000	140,000
The Times	330,000	330,000	130,000
Courier	29,000	33,000	27,000
Globe	72,000	90,000	72,000
Standard	83,000	80,000	101,000
Sun	111,000	105,000	105,000
Evening Chronicle	30,000	20,000	10,000
Evening Mail	25,000	50,000	35,000
St. James's Chronicle	52,000	58,000	66,000

Times, August 5.

LORD BROUGHAM AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Among your notices of the exquisite vagaries of Lord Brougham, you have inadvertently suffered to pass by and grow almost out of date those which took place at Freemasons' Hall some weeks back, the new part which he enacted being that of a protector of British India! It stands out however, in such fine relief, among the events of the day, that the public cannot wholly have forgotten it. What particular claim the ex-Whig Lord Chancellor might have to preside on this occasion, those who surrounded him on the platform may perhaps know—but it could be based neither on the fulness nor on the accuracy of his information on the subject which was the avowed object of the meeting. This his Lordship, with admirable candour, demonstrated. Ambitious in everything, he was great even in the magnitude of his blunders. One or two of them were so monstrous, that had he ever reflected on the subject for one moment, they must have become apparent even to himself; but his Lordship's business was not to reflect, but to talk—if possible, to the purpose of the meeting—if not, to any other purpose, or to no purpose at all.

All who have the slightest acquaintance with the collection of the land revenue in India are aware that various modes of settlement are in use, the principal of which are—the Zemindarry, where Government looks for its revenue to a single individual in every district—the Ryotwar, where a settlement is made with every cultivator—and a third system, where Government treats with a village, or, as it would in this country be denominated, a parish. But to this horn-book knowledge in India revenue matters the great schoolmaster has not arrived. He evidently believes the prevalence of the zemindarry mode of settlement to be co-extensive with the British dominion in India, and he laid it down as the universal practice that the rent of the land was paid by the ryots, who cultivated it, "to the zemindars, a sort of middle men, by whom it was paid to Government." After so wonderful a specimen of ignorance, it can excite no surprise to hear Lord Brougham charging the British Indian Government with taking 18s. out of 20s., that is nine-tenths of the whole. It would be idle to enter upon a refutation of that which no man can believe. Colonel Sykes, who stood beside Lord Brougham on the platform, gave a very different statement before the committee of the House of Commons in 1832. He estimated the claim of Government in the Deccan to fluctuate, according to the variations of prices, from a fifth to a fifteenth. But Lord Brougham, after settling the proportion taken by Government at nine-tenths, and that left for the cultivator at one-tenths, proceeded to attack his "noble kinsman," Lord Auckland, for opening the old arrangement to look after the other 2s. It is quite impossible to conjecture to what the learned Lord meant to allude. He did not explain himself with precision, for the best possible reason—that he could not. There has been no looking after the 2s., and the statement is only a fresh proof of Lord Brougham's recklessness of assertion. There has been some inquiry into the lands claimed to be held rent-free, and where such a claim is set up it is not unnatural that it should be investigated. That the investigation is a pretty fair one, seems evident from a statement which Lord Brougham made, that 5,700 cases had been decided in favour of the claimants, and against the Government. Could it have been believed that an admission so fatal to his complaint could have been made by a man who has passed the greater part of his life as a *Nisi Prius* advocate!

Your readers have probably seen a print exhibiting a man whom dress indicates the last extremity of wretchedness, with this inscription underneath—"A man who has seen better days. Query—could he ever have seen worse!" One of Lord Brougham's observations will probably remind them of this humble specimen of art. He told his hearers that they would be addressed by others better acquainted with the subject than himself. This could scarcely fail to be true if his Lordship were to be followed by any other speakers, be they who they might; but in intimating that the meeting would have the opportunity of listening to persons, who knew more of Indian than he did, it would have been but candid in his Lordship to throw in by way of parenthesis—query, can any man know less? In India "the schoolmaster" is indeed "abroad."

One word as to the society which rejoices in the patronage of the discreet and consistent ex-Chancellor. It appears not to have originated from any legitimate call for its exertions, but because some professional agitators wanted employment. They have withdrawn from business in the West Indies, and left the accounts there to be closed by the Baptist missionaries. They are now looking to India as an unreaped field, and trusting to public gullibility to enable them to convert it into a source of profit. We hope they will be disappointed. The exercise of the British Sovereignty in India has not been free from errors, and great ones; but it has introduced a better state of things than previously prevailed, as was acknowledged by Lord Brougham at the very moment when he was lending his aid to impair the security of a Government which he affected to admire. The possession of India is too fragile, to admit of being trifled with. Lord Brougham may want admiration, and others may suffer under the more vulgar want of money, but they must not be suffered to obtain either at the expence of the Indian territories of Great Britain, Honest and sensible men of all parties should feel this, but it is peculiarly incumbent upon all professors of Conservative politics to stand aloof from a plan in the support of which the most unsteady and unsafe of living statesmen, Lord Brougham, is linked with the most despicable of living men—Daniel O'Connell.

London July 31. MONITOR.

EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your paper of the 4th ult. there is an article, entitled an "Expedition of the Viceroy of Egypt to Nigritia, upon which I venture to offer a few remarks. Having visited Nigritia, or the Beled-Es-Soodan, and having, during a residence there of more than eight months, mixed and associated with the Turks, Arabs, and slaves, the oppressers and the oppressed, I presume that I may be considered properly qualified to offer opinions, and endeavour to explain, the motives of the statement which has evidently been put forth under the cognizance of Mehemet Ali Pasha himself.

Mehemet Ali would lead us to believe that his object in visiting Nigritia was philanthropic. The plain English of its philanthropy and his real intention were these:—Previous to 1837 he had heard that Shabeon and Fazoolo possessed productive and prolific gold mines, and in the spring of the same year Colonel Rusiggar was despatched to both mines, at the joint expense, I believe, of the Austrian and Egyptian Governments, and Signor Boreani, an *employé* of Mehemet Ali, was sent to Fazoolo only. I have seen nothing of Colonel Rusigger since his return, but I have seen and conversed with Boreani upon the result of his expedition, and he distinctly informed me that the mines of Fazoolo were so productive, that a labourer, at wages of 20 paras (about five farthings) a-day, could with ease obtain golden ore or dust of the value of 8*2½* or 10s. sterling. Is it, then, a matter of surprise that the Pasha should have been desirous of increasing his revenue by monopolizing the auriferous productions of this country when his emissaries returned with such dazzling account of its resources? There was, however, another reason for his leaving Alexandria. In the spring of last year he called together the representatives of the four great Powers, and in emphatic language desired them to communicate with their respective Governments, that the time had arrived when it was indispensable for him to be independent of the Porte; that he was anxious to be recognized by England, France, Austria, and Russia; but that if they were not disposed to acknowledge him Sultan of Egypt, that he should upon receiving their answers declare himself independent. In the course of the summer the answers arrived at Alexandria, and, as every one expected, unfavourable to the views of Mehemet Ali; and to avoid the unpleasantness of constantly encountering the parties who had received a peremptory order that the four Powers would not listen to his propositions, he availed himself of the opportunity of visiting the gold mines to escape their interviews, and left Boghos Bey to deal with the European Consuls. Mehemet Ali had also a hankering after Abyssinia; he despatched 10,000 troops up the Nile to its confines in the autumn of 1837, and these were still in the Beled Es-Soodan. And then we find him leaving Cairo in the autumn of 1838 with 10,000 more, under the pretext of visiting and working the mines, whilst nothing was said about his wish, if a favourable opportunity offered, of interesting himself about Abyssinia. When he reached Fazoolo he found, however, that the accounts of the produce of the mines had been grossly exaggerated, and that instead of a labourer being able to obtain daily, gold worth 10s., it would be with great difficulty that he could procure gold worth 5d., and that the large number of soldiers required to protect the workmen would hardly, when all expenses were paid leave a nominal balance in favour of the Pasha.

A few months previous to Mehemet Ali undertaking this journey, he sent a peremtory order to M. Linant, his chief engineer, to request him immediately to blow up, in three months, all the cataracts between Cairo and Sennar, that he might steam from the capital to Fazoolo. Linant very properly replied, that he would not undertake to accomplish this stupendous undertaking under 10 years, and he was consequently informed that the Pasha did not longer require his services. It appears, then, that Colonel Hagreddin Bey received instructions to effect this passage through the rapids, and, like all Egyptians, undertook that which it was impossible to effect, for, as the result proved, the steamer was obliged to stop at Essooan, and the Pasha continued his journey in danabeehs. Since his return, Linant has been recalled to the service. A passage in the narrative of the expedition surprises me, it is to this effect:—"Thus was his Highness the Viceroy, who by his benefits seems to be the true source of the Nile, while munificently rewarding the sailors, the first man to pass with dahabeehs, and at night cataracts, which, from the earliest periods to our own time, no mortal has dared even to touch, much less to pass." It is difficult to suppose that this paragraph was dictated by the Viceroy; because he must be aware of the fact that the expedition under the command of his late son, Ismael Pasha, passed these very cataracts when he proceeded up the Nile, and subdued the country as far as Shendy. We have a work in our own language, entitled the *Narrative of an Expedition to Dongola and Senner*, published without the author's name, though known to be from the pen of Mr. Inglish, an American, who was in the service of Ismael Pasha, detailing the particulars of the journey through all these cataracts. Linant also passed them all once, if not twice. I think, therefore, this paragraph must have been introduced by the Pasha's secretary, who either supposed that his Highness was the first who had passed these cataracts, or, which is more probable, that he wished it to appear, in the usual oriental style, that he alone was able to accomplish that which no one before him was capable of effecting.

The story of Mahomed Medin is amusing. I met this sable Prince at Aboo Gharat, on my journey from the White Nile to Kordofan. He is a high-spirited fellow, and I think that he left Darfoor not "flying the violent acts of his brother," but because, if my information be correct, he attempted to overthrow his brother, and endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty; and to avoid his brother's vengeance, he was obliged to take shelter in Kordofan.

Amongst the other persons who visited the Pasha at Rosseres, we find the name of Soohtan Tamar, the uncle of the Sultan of Darfoor. His Highness, like unhonoured Medin, is a renegade from his country. He has been living at E. Abeid, the capital of Kordofan, for the last 35 years, and during that period has manufactured an enormous number of eunuchs; nay, I have heard that at least 150 slaves were even now annually emasculated by Sultan Tamar. This wretch is in the receipt of a pensionof 6*l.* a-month from Mehemet Ali, and the Viceroy receives him with respect, cultivates his friendship, and presents him with "vestments of honour suitable to his station." The Pasha, by this act, appears to approve of his brutal practices, to sanction the inhuman conduct of this ruffian; his Highness does not demand of Sultan Tamar to relinquish his cruelties; neither does he show that he is the friend of the slave boy, brutalized, debased, and tortured, for the purpose of guarding the harems of his subjects, and of rendering more private their libidinous gratifications. The abolition of the gazzuahs, or slave hunts, was instantly adopted by the Pasha, at the recommendation of Dr. Bowring. And why did not that gentleman, armed as he was with authority from the British Government, point out to the Pasha that he never could in England be looked upon as ruling with justice and humanity, unless he issued an order that eunuchs were unnecessary, and that emasculation as practised upon these innocent victims should be the punishment inflicted upon those who, for the sake of profit, torture helpless children.

I am satisfied one word from Dr. Bowring would have altered materially the social relations of Cairo.

It is absurd to suppose that Mehemet Ali's intentions of sending presents to Abyssinia was for the purpose of encouraging trade. "In these proceedings," says the author of the narrative, "the Viceroy had no other end than to facilitate the commerce of both countries." Now, this is the most specious piece of humbug ever committed to paper. Previous to Mehemet Ali having conquered the Beled-es-Soodan, a considerable trade was carried on between the Abyssinians and the Soodanese, and ebony, gold, ivory, ostrich feathers, and coffee were brought down to the bazaars of Sennar and Shendy in considerable quantities. As these articles of commerce became monopolized by the Egyptian Government, so the quantity brought down annually decreased. About six years ago M. Viziére, a Frenchman, farmed the monopoly of coffee for three or four years from Mehemet Ali, and during the last year which he had it he sent, through the Beled-es-Soodan, to Upper and Lower Egypt, 400 camel loads, each load of 500lb. weight, which would give 200,000lb. in one year. Viziére's contract expired, and the Pasha, thinking he was enriching himself too rapidly, and that he could make more profit by monopolizing the trade at coffee than by permitting Viziére to farm it in future, refused to enter into a fresh arrangement. The trade again diminished, and after the attack which the Pasha's troops made upon the Abyssinians in the month of April, 1837, the trafic in this commodity was entirely stopped and it is questionable whether it will again flow through this channel during the life of Mehemet Ali. The Abyssinians have not forgotten the treatment they have already received from the Viceroy and they are far from wishing to have commercial transactions with him, or that his revenue should be augmented by his monopolizing their productions.

We are told that the mountains and vallies of Nigritia abound in all kinds of curious animals. There are birds with four wings. I did not visit Fazoolo; I did not proceed higher than Sennar. I was told that if I did go there I should see these *quadrialar* monsters, as well as another variety of birds, very common, with the body of a pig and the head of an ass. My informant had the candour to say he had never seen them though he had heard people say that they had friends who had.

"Credt Judæus non ego,"

The Pasha has granted 100 feddars (109 acres) to each of the 20 engineers who have been left in Nigritia, promising not to exact any duty at present, and when a duty is exacted, that it shall not exceed 10 per cent. What a boon! Why it is absurd to suppose that these people will remain free from taxation when their neighbours are obliged to pay their share of the prescribed contributions. Mehemet Ali leaves Ahmet Pasha as the governor of the Beled-es Soodan, and he will be a paragon of a Turkish ruler if he does not enrich himself whilst in power, Suliman Kaschef, who is mentioned in this narrative, and who has been 14 years in this country, a great portion of which time he was a Mameluke slave of Korshid Pasha, and consequently without pay, having been appointed Bache Bon (Commander-in-Chief) of the White Nile, and having received orders to ascend and explore the White River, having seven or eight years, with an income of 60*l.* a-year, kept a retinue of at least 20 servants, a harem with its accompanying eunuchs, and living in all the luxuries of an Eastern Prince, keeping a sumptuous table, clothing himself in all the magnificence of Oriental splendour, and possessing a stud of several horses—this Sulman Kaschef, I say, has managed to be the proprietor of at least 100 slaves and a similar number of camels; of large herds of cattle, and numerous flocks of sheep and goats. I was curious in ascertaining how with such a limited income, he had become the possessor of so much property, but I was not long in discovering that this condition had been obtained at the expense of the Sheiks and Fellahs over whom he presided.

In conclusion I say add, that whatever Mehemet Ali's motives were in his visit to Nigritia—and to me they are palpable enough—every credit should be awarded him for having at his time of life, undertaken a journey from which he must have suffered great fatigue and endured severe privations.

I remain your obedient servant,

Arthur T. Holroyd.

Athenæum Club, July 29.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

(From the *Hampshire Telegraph.*)

Valetta, Malta, July 25, 1839.

I have but a few minutes' time to communicate to you the arrival this moment of the Hermes, from Alexandria, whence she sailed the 19th inst., bringing the accounts of the arrival there of the Capitan Pacha with the whole of the Ottoman fleet, which he has delivered over to Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, in order to avenge, as he states, the death of the Sultan, which he pretended to have been occasioned by poison, administered at the instigation of Russia. The Hermes carried dispatches to Egypt, from Cyprus, where our fleet was; but I believe afterwards met the admiral steering for Egypt. The Tyne had been sent into Alexandria to demand the delivery up of Capt. Walker, which was agreed to, and he was accordingly dispatched to Constantinople in an English ship of war, to communicate the Capitan Pacha's act of treachery, and justify himself with the new Sultan. On the voyage from Cos to Alexandria, the Ottoman fleet was encountered by the French squadron, too weak, however, to oppose the Capitan Pacha. It is reported a large Russian army is marching towards Constantinople, and the fleet is also putting to sea.

The following communication is extracted from a letter, dated Alexandria, July 17, and gives, from day to day, the progress of the Turkish fleet, from the death of the Grand Signior to its arrival in Egypt, but singular as it may appear, though the fleet had thus been four days company with the Egyptian fleet, not the least idea existed that it had been treacherously delivered over to the Egyptians; but, on the contrary, the letter favours the notion that, as peace had been concluded between the Turks and Egyptians, the visit of the fleet was merely a complimentary one. Captain Walker, up to the date of this letter, was constantly at the elbow of the Capitan Pacha, but not understanding the Turkish language, a great deal of treason may have passed in his presence, unknown to him. It was clear, however, that he was not in such strict confidence with the Turkish admiral as he had been at first. On the 17th, the day this letter was written, Mehemet Ali gave a grand entertainment on shore to the Capitan Pacha and all his principal officers, including the commander of every ship in the Turkish fleet, to all of whom he was very profuse in his attentions, civilities, and compliments:—

"5th July, left Dardanelles, having heard of the Sultan's death; he was quite sensible to the last; he directed his son, the present Sultan, not to forget any of his faithful subjects. They style the present Sultan Amurath III. The Sultan before his death ordered all his slaves to have their liberty, and gave to each a certain sum of money. It was on the 4th of July two tatars came to the fleet from Stamboul, announcing the accession and proclamation of the young Sultan; all the ships fired 21 guns, bent sails, and dressed out in all their colours, and then immediately got under weigh for Beseiker Bay, previously to which 7000 soldiers who had been embarked in the ships were landed. On the fleet's arrival the Vanguard was found there, but the Vanguard got under weigh before the Turkish fleet anchored, and saluted. On that night the Capitan Pacha left the Mamoudier, and hoisted his flag on board the Fevziheh, his flag-ship last cruise, on two decks; not the least notice of this movement was given to any one on the previous evening; you may imagine what confusion ensued. I got all my traps collected and followed the Pacha, and when I arrived on board found every cabin occupied by pachas and beys; the ship was so crowded that we had to lay two in a bed, on the deck, eat up with bugs, fleas, and all concomitants in abundance; was obliged to wash three times a-day to get clear of these vermin. Neither Captain Walker nor any Englishman have dined with the Pacha since we left Constantinople; the fare on board is wretched; for 12 days I have had nothing but boiled rice and olives, and oil. On the 5th of July the Turkish fleet fell in with a French rear-admiral, with two line-of-battle ships and a brig; the admiral saluted the Captain Pacha, and came on board, which salute was duly returned when the French Admiral departed. On the 6th of July sailed past the islands of Mytelene and Scio; in the evening saw the islands of Nicaria, which we passed in the night, with a fine breeze; 7th July, passed the island of Rhodes, the Vanguard and a brig keeping company with us. On the 8th July a French brig joined, and saluted with 19 guns, the captain of which came on board. On the 9th, at sea, on the coast of Syria; 10th, at sea, saw a small brig with French colours, under the land, supposed to be an Egyptian; 11th July, a French government steamer, from Constantinople, brought the Mustachor of the fleet, with an order for the Captain Pacha not to quit the Dardanelles. He presented the captain of the French steamer and of the brig each with a gold coffee cup. 12th July, the Nile steamer joined us from Alexandria, with a Pacha on board. On the evening of the 13th Alexander was in sight—came up with the Egyptian fleet, and remained in company with them all night and part of next day. The Turkish fleet did not anchor off Alexandria. The Pacha went on board the Nile steamer, and took Captain Walker with him to see Mehemet Ali. Captain Walker returned alone in the evening in an Egyptian cutter, and went again the next day to Mehemet Ali with Mustafa Pacha. Reports were spread amongst the principal officers of the fleet that Mehemet was very gracious and kind to the Capitan Pacha, and that the government at Constantinople had taken off the heads of Narvis Pacha, Rezar Bey, and Izett Bey. Anchored on the 15th off Alexandria, at six miles from the shore."

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

Advices from the frontiers of Servia, given in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, announce the death of Prince Milaw, the new Sovereign of Servia and son of Prince Milosch, at Belgrade, in the night of the 7th inst. Immediately after his death a deputation proceeded to Bucharest to Prince Michel, the younger brother of Milaw, and heir to the sovereignty. Great agitation is, however, said to reign in Servia.—Prince Milosch had issued a protest against his abdication, which he says was a forced one, and was signed by him only under the menace of death. Copies of the protest have been sent to the Cabinets of Constantinople and St. Petersburgh. In the letter accompanying the latter the Prince complains bitterly of the conduct of the Russian Consul-General-in Servia.

A correspondent of the *National*, at Bucharest, writes on the 5th inst.:—"Our Hospodar, Prince Ghika, gave Prince Milosch on his arrival here almost a royal reception, offering him a palace with a guard of honour. It is now evident that Miloch, having refused to go to Odessa, is placed under the surveillance of the Hospodar. We have learnt that the great Powers are about to substitute an European protectorat of this country instead of that of Russia; Prince Ghika appears to apprehend that the treaty of St. Petersburgh will be annulled, as an infringement on Article 5 of the Treaty of Adrianople, and that the right of electing their own Prince will be restored to the Walachians."

The following from St. Petersburgh, of 9th inst., is given by the *France*.—"M. de Barante has had a conference with Count Nesselrode, and has been with him to the Emperor at the Palace of Peterhof. We are informed that the Ambassador having stated that his Cabinet wished to come to an arrangement with ours for a definitive settlement of the affairs of the East, the Emperor asked with a smile if this diplomatic conspiracy between Russia and France against the East was to be made without the knowledge of England. To a timid hesitating affirmitive from the mouth of M. de Barante, the Emperor replied with dignity, 'Russia chuses her allies as she goes to war, in open day. She never enters into underhand plots. You may write, Sir, to your Cabinet that as long as Turkey, remains faithful to her alliance with Russia, neither France nor England, nor any other power, shall with impunity raise a hand against the Ottoman Empire. I am able to protect the young Sultan without you and in spite of you.'—This declaration may be regarded as the ultimatum of our Emperor's policy.—It is announced as certain that Count Nesselrode will go to Vienna after the marriage of the Grand Duchess Maria. M. de Boutenief will also, it is said, come and pass some days in that Capital."—*Galignanis, Messenger, July* 23.

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